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THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 3
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 43

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WILL O' THE MILL.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The mill where Will lived with his adopted parents stood in a falling valley between pine woods and great mountains. Above, hill after hill soared upwards until they soared out of the depth of the hardiest timber, and stood naked against the sky. Some way up, a long gray village lay like a seam or a rag of vapor on a wooded hillside, and when the wind was favorable, the sound of the church bells would drop down, thin and silvery, to Will. Below, the valley grew ever steeper and steeper, and at the same time widened out on either hand, and from an eminence beside the mill it was possible to see its whole length and away beyond it over a wide plain, where the river turned and shone, and moved on from city to city on its voyage toward the sea. It chanced that over this valley there lay a pass into a neighboring kingdom, so that, quiet and rural as it was, the road that ran along beside the river was a high thoroughfare between two splendid and powerful societies. All through the summer, traveling carriages came crawling up, or went plunging briskly downward past the mill; and as it happened that the other side was very much easier of ascent, the path was not much frequented except by people going in one direction; and of all the carriages that Will saw go by, five-sixths were plunging briskly downward and only one-sixth crawling up. Much more was this the case with foot passengers. All the lightfooted tourists, all the peddlers laden with strange wares, were tending downward like the river that accompanied their path. Nor was this all; for when Will was yet a child a disastrous war arose over a great part of the world. The newspapers were full of defeats and victories, the earth rang with cavalry hoofs, and often for days together and for miles around the coil of battle terrified good people from their labors in the field. Of all this, nothing was heard for a long time in the valley; but at last one of the commanders pushed an army over the pass by forced marches, and for three days horse and foot, cannon and tumbril, drum and standard, kept pouring downward past the mill. All day the child stood and watched them on their passage—the rhythmical stride, the pale, unshaven faces tanned about the eyes, the discolored regimentals and the tattered flags, filled him with a sense of weariness, pity and wonder; and all night long, after he was in bed, he could hear the cannon pounding and the feet trampling, and this great armament sweeping onward and downward past the mill. No one in the valley ever heard the fate of the expedition, for they lay out of the way of gossip in those troublous times; but Will saw one thing plainly, that not a man returned. Whither had they all gone? Whither went all the tourists and peddlers with strange wares? whither all the brisk barouches with servants in the dicky? whither the water of the stream, ever coursing downward and ever renewed from above? Even the wind blew oftener down the valley, and carried the dead leaves along with it in the fall. It seemed like a great conspiracy of things animate and inanimate; they all went downward, fleetly and gayly downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a stock upon the wayside. It sometimes made him glad when he noticed how the fishes kept their heads up stream. They, at least, stood faithfully by him, while all else were posting downward to the unknown world.

One evening he asked the miller where the river went.

"It goes down the valley," answered he, "and turns a power of mills—six score mills, they say, from here to Unterdeck—and it none the wearier after all. And then it goes out into the lowlands, and waters the great corn country, and runs through a sight of fine cities (so they say) where kings live all alone in great palaces, with a sentry walking up and down before the door. And it goes under bridges with stone men upon them, looking down and smiling so curious at the water, and living folks leaning their elbows on the wall and looking over too. And then it goes on and on, and down through marshes and sands, until at last it falls into the sea, where the ships are that bring parrots and tobacco from the Indies. Ay, it has a long trot before it as it goes singing over our weir, bless its heart!"

"And what is the sea?" asked Will.

"The sea!" cried the miller. "Lord help us all, it is the greatest thing God made! That is where all the water in the world runs down into a great salt lake. There it lies, as flat as my hand and as innocent like as a child; but they do say when the wind blows it gets up into water mountains bigger than any of ours and swallows down great ships bigger than our mill, and makes such a roaring that you can hear it miles away upon the land. There are great fish in it five times bigger than a bull, and one old serpent as long as our river and as old as all the world, with whiskers like a man and a crown of silver on her head."

Will thought he had never heard anything like this, and he kept on asking question after question about the world that lay away down the river, with all its perils and marvels, until the old miller became quite interested himself, and at last took him by the hand and led him to the hilltop that overlooks the valley and the plain. The sun was near setting and hung low down in a cloudless sky. Everything was defined and glorified in golden light. Will had never seen so great an expanse of country in his life; he stood and gazed with all his eyes. He could see the cities, and the woods and fields, and the bright curves of the river, and far away to where the rim of the plain trenched along the shining heavens. An overmastering emotion seized upon the boy, soul and body; his heart beat so thickly that he could not breathe; the scene swam before his eyes; the sun seemed to wheel round and round, and throw off, as it turned, strange shapes which disappeared with the rapidity of thought, and were succeeded by others. Will covered his face with his hands and burst into a violent fit of tears; and the poor miller, sadly disappointed and perplexed, saw nothing better for it than to take him up in his arms and carry him home in silence.

From that day forward Will was full of new hopes and longings. Something kept tugging at his heart strings; the running water carried his desires along with it as he dreamed over its fleeting surface; the wind, as it ran over innumerable tree tops, hailed him with encouraging words; branches beckoned downward; the open road, as it shouldered round the angles and went turning and vanishing fast and faster down the valley, tortured him with its solicitations. He spent long whiles on the eminence, looking down the rivershed and abroad on the flat lowlands, and watched the clouds that traveled forth upon the sluggish wind and trailed their purple shadows on the plain; or he would linger by the wayside, and follow the carriages with his eyes as they rattled downward by the river. It did not matter what it was; everything that went that way, were it cloud or carriage, bird or brown water in the stream, he felt his heart flow out after it in an ecstasy of longing.

We are told by men of science that all the ventures of mariners on the sea, all that countermarching of tribes and races that confounds old history with its dust and rumor, sprang from nothing more abstruse than the laws of supply and demand, and a certain natural instinct for cheap rations. To any one thinking deeply, this will seem a dull and pitiful explanation. The tribes that came swarming out of the north and east, if they were indeed pressed onward from behind by others, were drawn at the same time by the magnetic influence of the south and west. The fame of other lands had reached them; the name of the eternal city rang in their ears; they were not colonists, but pilgrims; they traveled towards wine and gold and sunshine, but their hearts were set on something higher. That divine unrest, that old stinging trouble of humanity that makes all high achievements and all miserable failure, the same that spread wings with Icarus, the same that sent Columbus into the desolate Atlantic, inspired and supported these barbarians on their perilous march. There is one legend which profoundly represents their spirit, of how a flying party of these wanderers encountered a very old man shod with iron. The old man asked them whither they were going; and they answered with one voice: "To the Eternal City!" He looked upon them gravely. "I have sought it," he said, "over the most part of the world. Three such pairs as I now carry on my feet have I worn out upon this pilgrimage, and now the fourth is growing slender underneath my steps. And all this while I have not found the city." And he turned and went his own way alone, leaving them astonished.

And yet this would scarcely parallel the intensity of Will's feeling for the plain. If he could only go far enough out there, he felt as if his eyesight would be purged and clarified, as if his hearing would grow more delicate and his very breath would come and go with luxury. He was transplanted and withering where he was; he lay in a strange country and was sick for home. Bit by bit he pieced together broken notions of the world below; of the river, ever moving and growing until it sailed forth into the majestic ocean; of the cities, full of brisk and beautiful people, playing fountains, bands of music and marble palaces, and lighted up at night from end to end with artificial stars of gold; of the great churches, wise universities, brave armies and untold money lying stored in vaults; of the high flying vice that moved in the sunshine and the stealth and swiftness of midnight murder. I have said he was sick as if for home: the figure halts. He was like some one lying in twilit, formless pre-existence, and stretching out his hands lovingly toward many colored, many sounding life. It was no wonder he was unhappy, he would go and tell the fish: they were made for their life, wished for no more than worms and running water and a hole below a falling bank; but he was differently designed, full of desires and aspirations, itching at the fingers, lusting with the eyes, whom the whole variegated world could not satisfy with aspects. The true life, the true bright sunshine, lay far out upon the plain. And O! to see this sunlight once before he died! to move with a jocund spirit in a golden land! to hear the trained singers and sweet church bells and see the holiday gardens! "And O fish!" he would cry, "if you would only turn your noses down stream, you could swim so easily into the fabled waters and see the vast ships passing over your head like clouds, and hear the great water hills making music over you all day long!" But the fish kept looking patiently in their own direction, until Will hardly knew whether to laugh or cry.

Hitherto the traffic on the road had passed by Will, like something seen in a picture; he had perhaps exchanged salutations with a tourist, or caught sight of an old gentleman in a traveling cap at a carriage window; but for the most part it had been a mere symbol, which he contemplated from apart and with something of a superstitious feeling. A time came at last when this was to be changed. The miller, who was a greedy man in his way, and never forewent an opportunity of honest profit, turned the mill house into a little wayside inn, and, several pieces of good fortune falling in opportunely, built stables and got the position of postmaster on the road. It now became Will's duty to wait upon people, as they sat to break their fasts in the little arbor at the top of the mill garden; and you may be sure that he kept his ears open, and learned many new things about the outside world as he brought the omelet or the wine. Nay, he would often get into conversation with single guests, and by adroit questions and polite attention, not only gratify his own curiosity, but win the goodwill of the travelers. Many complimented the old couple on their serving boy, and a professor was eager to take him away with him and have him properly educated in the plain. The miller and his wife were mightily astonished and even more pleased. They thought it a very good thing that they should have opened their inn. "You see," the old man would remark, "he has a kind of talent for a publican; he never would have made anything else!" And so life wagged on in the valley, with high satisfaction to all concerned but Will. Every carriage that left the inn door seemed to take a part of him away with it, and when people jestingly offered him a lift he could with difficulty command his emotion. Night after night he would dream that he was awakened by flustered servants, and that a splendid equipage waited at the door to carry him down into the plain; night after night; until the dream, which had seemed all jollity to him at first, began to take on a color of gravity, and the nocturnal summons and waiting equipage occupied a place in his mind as something to be both feared and hoped for.

One day, when Will was about 16, a fat young man arrived at sunset to pass the night. He was a contented looking fellow, with a jolly eye, and carried a knapsack. While dinner was preparing he sat in the arbor to read a book; but as soon as he had begun to observe Will the book was laid aside; he was plainly one of those who prefer living people to people made of ink and paper. Will, on his part, although he had not been much interested in the stranger at first sight, soon began to take a great deal of pleasure in his talk, which was full of good nature and good sense, and at last conceived a great respect for his character and wisdom. They sat far into the night, and about 2 in the morning Will opened his heart to the young man and told him how he longed to leave the valley, and what bright hopes he had connected with the cities of the plain. The young man whistled and then broke into a smile.

"My young friend," he remarked, "you are a very curious little fellow to be sure, and wish a great many things which you will never get. Why, you would feel quite ashamed if you knew how the little fellows in these fatty cities of yours are all after the same sort of nonsense and keep breaking their hearts to get up into the mountains. And let me tell you, those who go down into the plains are a very short while there before they wish themselves heartily back again. The air is not so light nor so pure, nor is the sun any brighter. As for the beautiful men and women, you would see many of them in rags and many of them deformed with horrible disorders; and a city is so hard a place for people who are poor and sensitive that many choose to die by their own hand."

"You must think me very simple," answered Will. "Although I have never been out of this valley, believe me, I have used my eyes. I know how one thing lives on another; for instance, how the fish hangs in the eddy to catch his fellows; and the shepherd, who makes so pretty a picture carrying home the lamb, is only carrying it home for dinner. I do not expect to find all things right in your cities. That is not what troubles me. It might have been that once upon a time; but although I live here always, I have asked many questions and learned a great deal in these last years, and certainly enough to cure me of my old fancies. But you would not have me die like a dog and not see all that is to be seen, and do all that a man can do, let it be good or evil? you would not have me spend all my days between this road here and the river, and not so much as make a motion to be up and live my life!—I would rather die out of hand," he cried, "than linger on as I am doing."

"Thousands of people," said the young man, "live and die like you and are none the less happy."

"Ah!" said Will, "if there are thousands who would like, why should not one of them have my place?"

It was quite dark; there was a hanging lamp in the arbor which lit up the table and the faces of the speakers, and along the arch the leaves upon the trellis stood out illuminated against the night sky, a pattern of transparent green upon a dusky purple. The fat young man rose and taking Will by the arm led him out under the open heavens.

"Did you ever look at the stars?" he asked, pointing upwards.

"Often and often," answered Will.

"And do you know what they are?"

"I fancied many things."

"They are worlds like ours," said the young man. "Some of them less; many of them a million times greater; and some of the least sparkles that you see are not only worlds, but whole clusters of worlds turning about each other in the midst of space. We do not know what there may be in any of them; perhaps the answer to all our difficulties or the cure of all our sufferings: and yet we can never reach them; not all the skill of the craftiest of men can fit out a ship for the nearest of these our neighbors, nor would the life of the most aged suffice for such a journey. When a great battle has been lost or a dear friend is dead, when we are hipped or in high spirits, there they are unweariedly shining overhead. We may stand down here, a whole army of us together, and shout until we break our hearts, and not a whisper reaches them. We may climb the highest mountains and we are no nearer them. All we can do is to stand down here in the garden and take off our hats; the starshine lights upon our heads, and where mine is a little bald, I dare say you can see it glisten in the darkness. The mountain and the mouse. That is like to be all we shall ever have to do with Arcturus or Aldebaran. Can you apply a parable?" he added, laying his hand upon Will's shoulder. "It is not the same thing as a reason, but usually vastly more convincing."

Will hung his head a little, and then raised it once more to heaven. The stars seemed to expand and emit a sharper brilliancy; and as he kept turning his eyes higher and higher they seemed to increase in multitude under his gaze.

"I see," he said, turning to the young man, "we are in a rat trap."

"Something of that size. Did you ever see a squirrel turning in a cage, and another squirrel sitting philosophically over his nuts? I needn't ask you which of them looked more of a fool."

THE PARSON'S MARJORY.

After some years the old people died, both in one winter, very carefully tended by their adopted son, and very quietly mourned when they were gone. People who had heard of his roving fancies supposed he would hasten to sell the property, and go down the river to push his fortunes. But there was never any sign of such an intention on the part of Will. On the contrary, he had the inn set on a better footing, and hired a couple of servants to assist him in carrying it on; and there he settled down, a kind, talkative, inscrutable young man, six feet three in his stockings, with an iron constitution and a friendly voice. He soon began to take rank in the district as a bit of an oddity. It was not much to be wondered at from the first, for he was always full of notions, and kept calling the plainest common sense in question; but what most raised the report upon him was the odd circumstance of his courtship with the parson's Marjory.

The parson's Marjory was a lass of about 19 when Will would be about 30, well enough looking and much better educated than any other girl in that part of the country, as became her parentage. She held her head very high and had already refused several offers of marriage with a grand air, which had got her hard names among the neighbors. For all that she was a good girl and one that would have made any man well contented.

Will had never seen much of her, for although the church and parsonage were only two miles from his own door he was never known to go there but on Sundays. It chanced, however, that the parsonage fell into disrepair and had to be dismantled, and the parson and his daughter took lodgings for a month or so, on very much reduced terms, at Will's inn. Now, what with the inn and the mill and the old miller's savings, our friend was a man of substance, and besides that, he had a name for good temper and shrewdness, which make a capital portion in marriage, and so it was currently gossiped among their fil wishers that the parson and his daughter had not chosen their temporary lodgings with their eyes shut. Will was about the last man in the world to be cajoled or frightened into marriage. You had only to look into his eyes, limpid and still like pools of water, and yet with a sort of clear light that seemed to come from within, and you would understand at once that here was one who knew his own mind and would stand to it immovably. Marjory herself was no weakling by her looks, with strong, steady eyes and a resolute and quiet bearing. It might be a question whether she was not Will's match in steadfastness, after all, or which of them would rule the roast in marriage. But Marjory had never given it a thought, and accompanied her father with the most unshaken innocence and unconcern.

The season was still so early that Will's customers were few and far between; but the lilacs were already flowering, and the weather was so mild that the party took dinner under the trellis, with the noise of the river in their ears and the woods ringing about them with the songs of birds. Will soon began to take a particular pleasure in these dinners. The parson was rather a dull companion, with a habit of dozing at table; but nothing rude or cruel ever fell from his lips. And as for the parson's daughter, she suited her surroundings with the best grace imaginable; and whatever she said seemed so pat and pretty that Will conceived a great idea of her talents. He could see her face, as she leaned forward, against a background of rising pine woods; her eyes shone peaceably; the light lay around her hair like a kerchief; something that was hardly a smile rippled her pale cheeks, and Will could not contain himself from gazing on her in an agreeable dismay. She looked, even in her quietest moments, so complete in herself, and so quick with life down to her finger tips and the very skirts of her dress, that the remainder of created things became no more than a blot by comparison; and if Will glanced away from her to her surroundings, the trees looked inanimate and senseless, the clouds hung in heaven like dead things, and even the mountain tops were disenchanted. The whole valley could not compare in looks with this one girl.

Will was always observant in the society of his fellow creatures, but his observation became almost painfully eager in the case of Marjory. He listened to all she uttered and read her eyes at the same time for the unspoken commentary. Many kind, simple and sincere speeches found an echo in his heart. He became conscious of a soul beautifully poised upon itself, nothing doubting, nothing desiring, clothed in peace. It was not possible to separate her thoughts from her appearance. The turn of her wrist, the still sound of her voice, the light in her eyes, the lines of her body fell in tune with her grave and gentle words like the accompaniment that sustains and harmonizes the voice of the singer. Her influence was one thing, not to be divided or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy. To Will her presence recalled something of his childhood, and the thought of her took its place in his mind beside that of dawn, of running water and of the earliest violets and lilacs. It is the property of things seen for the first time, or for the first time after long, like the flowers in spring, to reawaken in us the sharp edge of sense and that impression of mystic strangeness which otherwise passes out of life with the coming of years; but the sight of a loved face is what renews a man's character from the fountain upwards.

One day after dinner Will took a stroll among the firs; a grave beatitude possessed him from top to toe, and he kept smiling to himself and the lanscape as he went. The river ran between the stepping stones with a pretty wimple; a bird sang loudly in the wood; the hilltops looked immeasurably high, and as he glanced at them from time to time, seemed to contemplate his movements with a beneficent but awful curiosity. His way took him to the eminence which overlooked the plain; and there he sat down upon a stone, and fell into deep and pleasant thought. The plain lay abroad with its cities and silver river; everything was asleep, except a great eddy of birds which kept rising and falling and going round and round in the blue air. He repeated Marjory's name aloud, and the sound of it gratified his ear. He shut his eyes, and her image sprang up before him, quietly luminous and attended with good thoughts. The river might run forever; the birds fly higher and higher till they touched the stars. He saw it was empty bustle after all; for here, without stirring a foot, waiting patiently in his own narrow valley, he also had attained the better sunlight.

The next day Will made a sort of declaration across the dinner table, while the parson was filling his pipe.

"Miss Marjory," he said, "I never knew any one I liked so well as you. I am mostly a cold, unkindly sort of man, not from want of heart, but out of strangeness in my way of thinking; and people seem far away from me. 'Tis as if there were a circle round me, which kept every one out but you. I can hear the others talking and laughing, but you come quite close. Maybe this is disagreeable to you?" he asked.

Marjory made no answer.

"Speak up, girl," said the parson.

"Nay, now," returned Will, "I wouldn't press her, parson. I feel tongue tied myself, who am not used to it, and she's a woman, and little more than a child, when all is said. But for my part, as far as I can understand what people mean by it, I fancy I must be what they call in love. I do not wish to be bold as committing myself, for I may be wrong; but that is how I believe things are with me. And if Miss Marjory should feel any otherwise on her part, may hap she would be so kind as shake her head."

Marjory was silent, and gave no sign that she had heard.

"How is that, parson?" asked Will.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOW TO DIE EASY.

MYSTERIES INTO WHICH THE GERRY COMMISSION HAS BEEN INQUIRING.

How Shall We Execute Our Criminals? The Garrote and the Guillotine—Death by Prussic Acid—A Flash of Lightning Is Best.

How shall we execute our criminals?

To a certain degree a distressing question to inquire into, but in reality a most humane investigation. Experts are divided in their opinions upon the subject, and when experts disagree—why, experts disagree. Some hard shelled experts of a very conservative frame of mind nail their colors to the mast and hold that Jack Ketch's hempen noose, also known as Judge Lynch's "cravat," is the proper thing when in the proper place.

Others of a more advanced frame of mind suggest the garrote. The guillotine also has its advocates, especially among the inhabitants of sunny France, and there are those who favor prussic acid or some other violent poison. Gas comes in for a share of favor; water has its disciples; but the enterprising students of this country seem to be pooling their issues in favor of electricity.

Not to be behind the times, an American physician has invented a flash of lightning, said to be almost equal to the natural article. In this instance it all came about through the inquiries made a year ago by Commodore Gerry's commission, appointed to inquire into a more humane method of executing the death penalty.

At that time a select number of prominent physicians were consulted and asked in the interest of science to answer a series of questions upon the subject of capital punishment. Among the physicians consulted were Dr. E. J. Kauffmann, a graduate of Berlin, Paris, Edinburgh, Toronto and New York, and a gentleman who has devoted much time to the study of electricity while pursuing his medical studies.

Dr. Kauffman was much impressed with the barbarity of executions by hanging, and before making his report to the commission began work upon an electrical machine, which was to produce a miniature flash of lightning or continuous electric spark twelve inches long, and calculated to produce death in the two-hundredth part of a second.

This may seem to be quick work, but it is comparatively slow when we take into consideration that the genuine article, "real lightning," produces the fatal result in the ten-thousandth part of a second—at least that is about as near as it has been accurately gauged up to this writing.

One of the first questions asked by the commission was in regard to death by prussic acid or any other strong poison. Taking prussic acid as a basis, Dr. Kauffmann replied that there was a case on record in which a man swallowed an ounce of prussic acid and yet only expired twelve minutes later, after suffering great agony. Dr. Kauffman thus concluded that prussic acid was not quick enough and could not be relied upon, and in addition that prussic acid and its salts were used in commerce, and that it would not be advisable to teach the public a mode of death which would be comparatively painless.

The second question referred to the garrote and guillotine, and, according to the doctor's replies, these systems are comparatively ancient and barbarous, and nations employing them were seeking for a more humane and scientific method of executing criminals.

The garrote, says Dr. Kauffmann, is worse than hanging, as by its use death is only caused by strangulation or suffocation. Suffocation, he also claims, is the cause of death in the great majority of executions by hanging, and is the great objection to the use of the rope. In fact, if Dr. Kauffmann remembers rightly, statistics show that over 80 per cent. of persons hanged die from suffocation.

One of the last questions asked the physicians by the commission, said Dr. Kauffmann, was:

"What would you suggest as a better way of death in criminal cases, and what would you suggest to compensate for the difference in effect upon the criminal cases for words to that effect."

Death from electricity, replied the doctor in substance, either by shock or by a conversion of the animal fluids into gases, causes very little change in the body. Indeed, the greater the shock the less change there is in the body. Therefore death from an intense shock, which would kill a man in say the one-hundredth part of a second, would make no visible change in the body. Now, as there is an insufficiency in this country of bodies for the purposes of scientific research, Dr. Kauffmann suggested that the bodies of all executed criminals should be turned over to the proper authorities for the purpose of scientific, pathological and physiological research.

In Dr. Kauffmann's opinion criminals would dread such disposal of their bodies more than death itself. Naturally it is admitted that there are so few executions that the bodies thus furnished would not supply the demand, but it is claimed that bodies of criminals killed by electricity will be in such a good condition for scientific research that they will prove of incalculable value to physicians.

The miniature flash of lightning outlined by Dr. Kauffmann could be applied to the criminals either standing or sitting down, and the base of the skull is suggested as the most suitable spot, though other physicians favor the back of the neck. It has also been suggested that the criminal might be placed in a room and that the air should be gradually withdrawn, thus giving the condemned man a painless death. This system is objected to as being quite as painful as hanging, for death would be caused by suffocation.

The fumes of charcoal have also been advocated, but are opposed on the plea that they range with chlorine gas, one of the most pungent gases, and accordingly charcoal would cause a painful death. Carbonic gas has also been talked of as a comparatively desirable form of inflicting death, but it is opposed on the plea that it is not quick enough.

After reviewing all the suggestions made there would seem to be no doubt that electricity will be the executioner's weapon in the future, and that, combined with delivering the bodies of executed persons to physicians for the purpose of scientific research, it will strike quite as much terror into evil doers' hearts as that well termed "relic of barbarism," the hangman's noose.—New York Herald.

Water Tight Compartments a Snare.

It is well understood by those who are familiar with the construction of foreign steamers that water tight compartments are a snare and a delusion. In many cases they are hardly tight enough to hold common shot, and the braces are seldom sufficient to withstand the water pressure. The recent loss of a vessel off the English coast, in which many lives were sacrificed, goes to show that our marine, as well as locomotive and civil engineers, have something to do in the way of strengthening structures.—Railway Review.

ANTHROPOMETRY THE THING.

The Rogues' Gallery to be Strengthened by a Curious Device.

Criminals throughout the city may be displeased to learn that the officers of the Central office are studying up a new system that promises to aid the bluecoats in detecting and identifying thieves of high and low degree. It is known as the anthropometric system, and has been brought to the attention of a noted detective of Joliet. The word comes from two Greek words, and it means having reference to the measurement of human

The Columbian.

C. E. Elwell, J. E. Ditzenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

E. P. Kisner, of Hazleton, was elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee, on Wednesday afternoon at Harrisburg, defeating Dallas Sanders of Philadelphia.

Democracy the Safety of the People.

The George party, which met a serious defeat under the name of the "United Labor" party, is casting about for another name. But the name it had was as delusive a one as possible, and, if that party goes farther in search of names, it will probably fare worse. It may not be absolutely true that "there's nothing in a name," but whatever magic auy name may possess, sensible people will always look underneath to see what it really covers.

It was not the name "United Labor" that brought misfortune to the ticket with that name stamped upon it, but the vague and impracticable theories put forth by those who led in its support. "The abolition of poverty" is an absurdity. But much can be done, nevertheless, to remove restrictive legislation passed in the interest of favored classes. The Democratic party is free enough and strong enough to meet every want of the people that can be lawfully met, and if it is slow at times in working out needed reforms, it is only because those who believe and wish for these reforms do not make their power felt in its councils. Whenever the Democratic party falls short of doing its duty fully and promptly, none are so much to blame as those who do not insist that the party shall do its duty instead of suffering their needs to be unheard and leaving their party to drift under the leadership of time servers who are always ready to make the most humiliating compromises to attain their ends, and who for the sake of temporary success are indifferent to any disasters, however great, that may result afterwards from their short-sighted policies.

Those who would abolish discriminating laws and who would adopt such measures as, though they may not provide, will open the way to prosperity for the greatest possible number of the people, should cast their lot with that party which has been the historic party of the people. The Democracy has ever demanded the greatest possible freedom of speech and action in so far as that freedom did not threaten or attack the rights of the person or of property. Its opponent, under first one name and then another, has always been the advocate of restrictions that have been beneficial to a few, whilst they have been offensive and oppressive to many. Freedom in speech, suffrage, trade, religion, has been the great guiding principle of Democracy.

The restriction of all these rights has been the characteristic policy of its opponent. Men who would develop the individual and save him from being metalized into a mere machine, who would rescue the people from the servile task of rearing any favored class and being made to pay tribute to it, who would welcome to the co-operation of free citizenship in this land of liberty men of every rivilized nationality, and every religious creed, will ultimately find the fulfillment of their hopes, the reward of their labors, in the Democratic party. Those who would make some new and uncertain theory the excuse for trying to entice away its members are only trying to weaken its force and at the same time to strengthen the power of its adversary. Such names as "Anti-Poverty," "United Labor' and "Reform" are mere catch words, whose only service is insidiously to betray members of the Democratic household into forsaking the party of their love and into lending unconscious aid to the arrogant promoters of concentration of wealth and of centralisation of governmental power.

Democratic principles are historic. They can be seen and known by all who earnestly wish to see and know them. They may be obscured for a time by juggelry of political tricksters, but they shine out in time as brilliantly as ever. Democratic principles and the men that devoutly believe in them and earnestly proclaim them, sometimes find their most dangerous enemies in men who, awkwardly wearing the name of Democrat, never had a Democratic thought or Democratic feeling, and whose peculiar appetites relish nothing so much as those insipid words, "available ability" and "expediency." But those who see these evils can best meet the foes of Democracy, in and out of the party, by a determined effort to assert and maintain at all times the historic principles of Democracy—principles that have stood the severest tests and have grown stronger in resistance. Not by abandoning Democracy, but by nourishing and strengthening it, can men, animated by Democratic sentiments, serve the people best.—*Richmond (Va) State.*

The Reading Strike.

The strike of the Reading miners seems to be settling down for a test of endurance. We would gladly present a more hopeful view of the conflict, but the facts do not warrant it.

The positions of the contending parties can be clearly stated in very few words. The miners claim an increase of eight per cent. in their wages, and they struck for the increase without first exhausting efforts for conference or arbitration. They claim that they are justly entitled to the increase, and they now declare their willingness to arbitrate the question.

The Reading corporations decline arbitration because, as they state, they mine only about twenty-two per cent. of the anthracite output, and they cannot pay higher wages than others and compete with them in the markets. They also regard the railway strike, and the more or less sympathetic miners' strike that followed it, as a menace to the control of the property of common carriers, that is indispensable under the laws of the State.

After all the chaff is winnowed away from the issue, the marrow of the dispute is fairly presented in the foregoing brief paragraphs. Arbitration being refused with miners, it is now reasonably certain that the railway and the miners' strikes will pool their issues and make a stand for the maintenance of the labor organizations. If the contest shall assume that aspect, a long and costly conflict may be anticipated.

In all contests between employers and employed, the demagogue ever revels in the tempest of passion. He seeks to inflame prejudices which in the end must be overcome; he aims to widen the chasm that must be crossed sooner or later; but as the demagogue is usually paid, however strikers may starve, he has nothing to lose by inflammatory speech and effort.

Assuming that the strike may become an issue for the maintenance of organized labor, and that it will be urged as a necessity to vindicate the principle of associated effort by workingmen, the cooler and more prudent its leaders shall be, the better will be its prospect of success. And if organized labor is to battle for the principle of organized labor, it must be true to itself. It must strike only when the laws of its organization commands it, and it must in every way respect its own laws if it would secure for them the respect of others.

At present we see no reasonable hope of early settlement of the Reading strike. True, the unexpected often happens in ending strikes as it often happens in precipitating strikes, and we can only hope that the unexpected will speedily deliver the Reading disputants from themselves.—*Phila. Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON. D. C., Jan. 16, 1888.

During the past week, a rather impressive scene was witnessed in the Senate, when Wm. E. Chandler, who, by reason of his notorious connection with the Hayes and Tilden campaign, is a living monument of the purity of elections, stood forth as the champion of a free and fair count in the south. A few years ago, when Jay A. Hubbell, then in the house, was distributing the republican corruption fund to carry Indiana, a speech from his rebuking the practice of using money to influence votes would have been fully as refreshing and effective as was Mr. Chandler's late effort. The New Hampshire extremist was discussing the municipal election at Jackson, Mississippi, with which congress has no more to do than with the election of a church deacon in "No Man's Land." But the real object of the republicans was to provoke a sectional controversy for the purpose of defeating Mr. Lamar's confirmation, in which they were signally disappointed by the tact of the democrats. Mr. Riddleberger spoke right out and said there was no concealment of the fact that the resolution was designed to bear upon a matter that should be considered only in executive session, and declared his intention to vote for Mr. Lamar. Senator Stewart of Nevada, has made the same announcement of his intention. Among other republican senators expecting to vote the same way are Messrs. Sabin, Sawyer and Cameron. This case will probably be brought up for consideration to-day. As the Lamar nomination comes first on the senate calendar, it must be acted upon before the nominations of Messrs. Vilas and Dickson are considered.

As indicated in my first letter, Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a former Wisconsin congressman, has been appointed as Minister to Mexico, and I still think Mr. Stockslager will be promoted to the vacant commissionership of the Land Office.

Another Western Congressman is in trouble with his former landlady. She was very kind and devoted to the congressman's sick child, but it appears that she transferred her tender feelings from the daughter to the father, and that she claims to be his wife, which allegation he denies and defies her to prove it. To say the least of it, the congressman was guilty of indiscretion and is now paying the penalty of his folly.

The politicians of Washington are much exercised over two important local Federal officers that have lately become vacant by limitation—the United States District Attorneyship, and the city Postmastership, and as you may well believe, there is no lack of applicants. It is thought that both places will be filled with good democrats in a few days.

Many democrats are complaining about the appointment of one Le Barnes to be clerk of the committee on Public Lands of the house, at a salary of $2500 per annum. This was a republican, and for twelve years held a $2200 law clerkship in the General Land office, from which he had only been dismissed a week. This is turning the rascals out with a vengeance! Hapy Le Barnes! his decapitation was a blessing in disguise, since he is thereby promoted.

Since the holiday recess, a thousand bills have been introduced in congress, but of that number only one has passed both houses, and that is the bill fixing the salary of the Fish Commissioner—an official whose services have heretofore been gratis—at five thousand dollars per annum.

The house has passed a bill deciding what shall and what shall not be written and printed on mail matter, and the measure will probably pass the senate. Another bill presented in the house, in lieu of the Dependent Pension Bill, is an act to pay destitute veterans the sum of eight dollars per month, and there is a probability that such a moderate measure may become a law.

The Thobe-Carlisle contested election case, as was apparent from the beginning, has completely collapsed, the report of the Committee on Elections being practically unanimous in favor of the Speaker's right to his seat. Among the affidavits filed was one from Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Lamar Confirmed.

THE EMINENT STATESMAN NOW A SUPREME JUSTICE.

The following nominations were confirmed by the senate on Monday: L. Q. C Lamar, to be associate justice of the supreme court; William T. Vilas, to be secretary of the interior; Don M. Dickinson, to be postmaster-general, and E. L. Bragg, to be minister to Mexico. The vote on Lamar's confirmation was 32 to 28. Riddleberger, Stewart and Stanford voted with the democrats. All others voted or were paired on party lines.

With a firm grip upon what is best in literature and art, the February number of *Harper's Magazine* issues in excellent form from the great presses in Franklin Square. Its pages contain the most recent efforts of such writers as Henry James, William Black, William Dean Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, the Hon. George F. Edmunds, George William Curtis, Bishop Hurst, J. H. Rosny, F. L. Hagadorn, the late Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, C. H. Farnham; new verses by Miss Hutchinson, Amelie Rives, and C. P. Cranch; and the latest artistic work of Frederick Barnard, Kruell, Beard, Reinhart, C. Parsons, Stewart, Wellington, Howard, Pyle, E. H. Blashfield, Du Maurier, and a score of other artists and engravers.

Washington's Birthday will be the next holiday.

JESUS AND THE SICK.

FOURTH LESSON OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. SERIES, JAN. 22, 1888.

Comments by Rev. William Newton, D. D.—Text of Lesson, Matt. xv, 21-31. Golden Text, James v, 13—Memorize Verses 27-30.

(From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.)

Notes.—Thence, i. e., from the place where he replied to the Pharisees from Jerusalem. Tyre a celebrated city of Phenicia, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean sea twenty-one miles from Sidon. It was a great city in the time of Joshua, 1444 B. C. Sidon, probably the oldest city in the world. It was named after the grandson of Noah, 2218 B. C. Gen. x, 15. Canaan, a descendant of original inhabitants of the land. Son of David, prophetic title of the Messiah.

V. 21. It is an easy, yet a sad and touching thing to see Jesus on his way to Tyre and Sidon. Why does he go there? Why does he turn his back on his own country and go to the Gentiles? Is not the reason plain? Did not this deputation of Pharisees from Jerusalem, now offended at his doctrine and their own manifest discomfiture, mean an accusation against him for heresy before the Sanhedrim? And his hour was not yet come. And so we see him on his lonely way. His own country closing itself against him, and he waiting for his decease, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.

V. 22. Some of the people of the land had remained here since the time of Joshua, and this woman was one of their descendants. And in her case, we notice

1. The tenderness of her appeal. She identifies herself completely with her daughter. "Have mercy upon me!" For she was bound up with her child, and the mercy extended to her would tell first upon herself.

2. The title by which she addressed him, "Thou Son of David." And what right had she to this? In one sense, none. In another, the highest and fullest. For, had she not great need? Had not he abundant means of supply? And faith assured her that was the most sacred claim. And

3. The case presented for relief. We do not know the special form of this possession, for there were divers forms of them. But she was "grievously vexed" by it, and her mother's heart yearned for her relief. And how does he receive her?

V. 23. He answered her nothing. Was this like him? Did it tell of his gentle ministry, who would not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax? Just at the point it did not. Just at that point it rather showed him to be cold, hard, unsympathizing. But is it much to believe that, as he treated no two cases alike, so he saw in every case the reasons that determined his mode of treating it? Did he not see such reasons in this case? And did he not seek thus to show her what her faith could do, and thus to strengthen it?

V. 24. These words seem like a still farther repudiation of her claim. He was not sent to her, i. e., not primarily to her. "To the Jew first" is the order of the divine manifestation. Did she know of this, "and also to the Gentiles?" Alas! who was to teach it to her? Not the Jews, for they did not believe it. Not the Gentiles, for they did not know it. Only the Divine Spirit could have wrought this faith in her.

V. 25. There seems to have been a gathering of all her powers of unyielding resolve, as, on hearing these chilling words, she came, and throwing herself down before him cried out: "Lord, help me!" She would not be denied.

V. 26-27. The trying of her faith was not yet ended. Indeed, he seemed harder and colder and sterner still. What right had she to the children's bread? Was it right to take it from them and cast it to the dogs? Now this might seem like a most unfeeling rebuff. In one point of view it was so. But in another it was just the medium through which her deeply tried faith was to shine gloriously forth. And so it was to her. It was all just as he said. And she asked for no more than the privilege accorded to the little dogs, i. e., that of gathering up the crumbs that fell from the master's table.

V. 28. Her faith triumphed. She had reached the point he meant her to gain. Forth from the master's lips burst the graciously approving words: "O woman, great is thy faith: Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

V. 29. Had Jesus now accomplished the real end and purpose of his visit to the coast of Tyre and Sidon? Was the relief of this troubled one his real objective point—as his teaching of that benighted one by Jacob's well, was the reason why "He must needs pass through Samaria?" John iv, 4. But his end was gained; his enemies were thrown off their pursuit, and he must by slow degrees, return to his own people. Accordingly, he departed thence; passed round the sources of the Jordan, and came again to the eastern shore of the sea. Here again he withdrew himself from observation, by going up into a mountain, but he could not be hid.

V. 30-31. The news of his coming soon spread. Every one had something to tell of the great teacher, and his wondrous words and works. And the result was soon manifest. From all parts of the country round about, they brought unto him their sick. Let us note the lessons the narrative may teach us.

1. Manifestly two opposing powers are here—one of sickness, one of health. One of blight, the other of blessing. One of death and the other of life. For all the different forms of disease are only messengers in advance of death. They all mean death. That is the word they spell out, when written in full. Clearly, therefore, they are as the master put, "the power of the enemy." They are fruits on the tree of humanity, from the blight of sin. So we say that every form of bodily ailment is the work of sin, and therefore of broken laws. This was on one side. What on the other?

The very antagonism of all this—i. e., Jesus, as the healer of sin, commencing his course by healing sickness. And he himself tells us, we may know that he has power to do the first, because he did the second. Every act of healing, therefore, was a sign of what he came to do. It showed to men the presence of one who could deal with unseen cause and so put away the visible result. It told too of the coming day, when his work should be fully unfolded.

GENERAL LESSONS.

1. Had Jesus been condemned by the council for heresy, he would, like Stephen, have been stoned. But it was written of him that he should hang on the tree, as the bearer of our sin, and thus become a curse in our stead. And so he quietly withdrew from the power of his enemies until the time when the chief priests should deliver him to the Gentiles, and he be adjudged to the cross.

2. Love always makes the sufferings of the loved one its own. This Canaanitish woman's prayer was, "Lord, help me;" while it was her daughter that needed help. Yet did not she feel that daughter's sufferings more keenly than that daughter herself? Even so the Lord Jesus in his glory, felt as done to himself, the persecution which Saul was directing against his people. He makes their cause his own.

A Distinguished Clergyman's Testimony.

Rev R M Pickens, President of the Methodist Protestant Church of South Carolina, writes from Greenville:

"About four years ago I was attacked with what the physicians pronounced neuralgic rheumatism, accompanied with erysipelas. My appetite failed me entirely, and I had an intermitting pulse and very irregular pulsations of the heart. A terrible pain soon came into my chest and shoulders, and I became so helpless that I could attend to no business at all. The pains were movable, and would sometimes pass from one part of my body to another. Finally the erysipelas broke out on my left hand and arm, and produced much swelling. I was for eighteen months afflicted in this way, and of course used a great many kinds of medicines, but nothing gave me relief. Friends finally persuaded me to try Swift's Specific. I noticed a decided improvement while taking the first bottle. I continued its use until I had taken about one dozen bottles, when I found myself sound and well again, with no sign of disease left except a stiffness in my hand, a result of the erysipelas. While taking S. S. S. medicine I gained on an average two pounds of flesh per week. I think S. S. S. a valuable medicine, and I frequently recommend it to my friends."

Write to the SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga., for a Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free to anyone.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separting the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. lydec60

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute *necessities* of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna, —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., N. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

M. G. PRESTON, M. D., Bristol, Pa., N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. —"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. R. MCCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, widow and collateral heirs of Frederick Derr, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, in said township, on

Saturday, February 11, 1888,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to-wit:

NO. 1.—The Homestead farm, bounded by lands of C. Kreamer, Graham Brothers, John Stetler, Heirs of Michael Hendershot and John Moser, containing over

200 ACRES,

whereon are erected a large

FRAME HOUSE,

two stories—painted, almost new—a frame bank barn, with wagon shed attached; well of good water at house, and one at the barn. There is a large quantity of fruit, and the farm is in a good state of cultivation.

NO. 2.—Generally known as the old Hendershot farm, bounded by Graham Brothers, W. A. Leiser, Wilson Eves, Jacob Girton, J. A. Esaick and Wm. McBride, containing about

125 ACRES,

whereon are erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

a good bank barn. There is good water, spring and well at buildings. Farm is in good condition.

NO. 3.—Known as the hill farm, bounded by lands of Joel Moser, Alfred Pegg, Graham Brothers, Charles Derr, John Stetler, containing

100 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a

Frame House,

and a flat barn. There are good and abundant springs on the premises and some good lumber.

NO. 4.—A tract of land, bounded by the estate of David Bobb, lands of Joel Moser, John Sterler, D. W. Vandine and others, containing about

30 ACRES,

upon which there are no improvements.

NO. 5.—A tract of land, bounded by Graham Brothers, Charles Dodson, Jackson Crawford and others, containing

50 ACRES,

upon which are no improvements, but having nice young timber.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, to be paid on striking down the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the first of April, 1888, when possession and deed will be given; upon purchaser giving bond and mortgage for securing the unpaid purchase money, payable before the death of the widow, in one year, with interest from date of possession.

N. B.—The lands will be surveyed before the sale, and the sale be made by the acre.

P. S.—As the estate goes to collateral heirs of Frederick Derr, one-half of the purchase money remains in the land during the life of the widow, interest payable to her annually, and at her death, the principal to the said collateral heirs.

ELLEN DERR, Widow,
JANE CLARK, Sister,
J. S. MCBRIDE, Agent for

CAROLINE BLAKER, ELIZABETH C. SMITH, ROBERT CLARK, CHARLES CLARK, WILSON CLARK, GEORGE D. CLARK, LYMAN CLARK, MARGARET ADAMS, JOHN F. CLARK, children of John W. Clark, deceased.

Jan 20, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Montgomery, Late of Orange township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to

SILAS CONNER,
Jan20*6t Adm'r.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on the first Monday of February, A. D 1888, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

Philip Crawford estate, Mt. Pleasant. Realty, $800.

William F. Robbins estate, Greenwood. Personalty, $300.

William Dildine estate, Madison. Personalty, $30.

John Miller estate, Mt. Pleasant. Personalty, $110.00; realty, $100.00 $300.

Potter Smith estate, Beaver. Personalty, $300.

Stephen Thomas estate, Briarcreek. Realty $300.

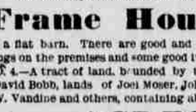
Joseph Shoemaker estate, Pine. Personalty $300.

Daniel Rote estate, Greenwood. Personalty, $300.

WM. H. SNYDER,
Clerk of O. C.

Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 16, 1888.

FISHING TACKLE



SEINES, NETS, TENTS and SPORTING GOODS.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $3 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns, $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12.00. Revolvers $1.00 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers $2.50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send 2 cents for Illustrated Catalogue. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 521 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURG, PA. N. B.—This is a 20-year-old, reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

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H. MAIZE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE.—Room No. 3, COLUMBIAN building.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF—

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From Jan. 10, 1887, to Jan. 9, 1888.

JOHN R. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To bal in Treasurer's hands, Jan 10, 1887,		$ 431 34
To cash rec'd on Scott dup, 1885		66 50
" " " Bloom " "		208 19
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1886		176 17
" " " Bloom dup, 1886		1038 69
" " " Scott " "		324 41
" " " Greenwood dup, 1886		243 81
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1887		270 95
" " " Bloom dup, 1887		1697 15
" " " Scott " "		491 69
" " " Greenwood dup, 1887		572 73
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1887		25 00
" " " Acct Mrs Brown		72 03
" " " Acct A M Sterner, by Hester Sterner		48 88
To cash received on Jane McMichael, by Beacock		39 00
To cash received on Pine township		9 52
To cash received on acct lumber sold Creasy & Wells		829 62
		$ 5930 66

CR.

By orders of 1884 and 1886 redeemed	$ 4 76	
By orders of 1886 redeemed	192 03	
" " 1887 "	4018 21	
" postage	20	
" Treasurer's commissions	93 10	
" bal in Treasurer's hands	1182 34	
		$ 5930 66

Dup.	1885.	Paid.	Due.
Scott,	1023 35	637 73	385 62
Dup.	1887.	Paid.	Due.
Bloom,	2842 90	1697 15	1145 75
Scott,	1010 73	481 69	529 04
Greenwood,	890 07	572 73	317 34
Sugarloaf,	262 40	25 00	237 40

Bal due district less exonerations and per centage		$ 2605 15
Orders outstanding Jan 10, 1887	$ 296 98	
Orders issued from Jan 10, 1887, to Jan 9, 1888	4702 80	
		$ 4999 17
Orders redeemed to January 9, 1888	$ 4655 04	
Orders outstanding Jan 9, 1888	274 13	
		$ 4999 17

EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 9, 1888.

State Hospital for the Insane		
52 1-7 weeks for George Fox to Dec 1, 1887		
52 1-7 weeks for Jesse Kelly to Dec 1, 1887		
52 1-7 weeks for L Z Kahler to Dec 1, 1887		
52 1-7 weeks for John Boyer to Dec 1, 1887		
29 1-7 weeks for Alzie M Sterner to Dec 1, 1887		
(A M sterner paid by Mrs Hester Sterner)		
237 5-7 weeks at $2 00 per week		$ 475 43
Sundry bills merchandise for family and paupers	$ 238 77	
Sundry bills for material and labor for repairs	547 38	
Medicine	76 86	
Threshing machine of Holtzer	145 00	
Tramps	9 75	
Tax on Long house	1 88	
Printing statement for yr 1886	39 00	
Coffin for Hummel	8 00	
Coffin for Green	6 00	
Coffin for Wm Evans and child	23 00	
C H Brockway for fees and oath	4 00	
Coal by O A Jacoby	168 75	
Coal by C W Neal & Bro	14 55	
Smith work	27 49	
Auditors and Clerk in Jan, 1887	25 00	
Beef of Rawlings	9 61	
Beef of Winner	11 41	
Traveling expense by Directors	7 92	
P E W C oaths	50	
Order relief by Kitchen	1 60	
" " " Jacoby	9 50	
" " " Clark	5 00	
L B Rupert, express, postage and stationery	2 27	
Shoes for paupers	17 91	
Fruit trees of Wm Barrett	7 50	
Neyhard for surveying	8 75	
Dr schuyler, for expense taking Vernetta ready to Penna training school	10 54	
School for clothing for V Creasy	17 50	
School for funeral expense for Vernetta Creasy	14 00	
Clothing for paupers	24 55	
John Wolf, plow and cultivator	35 00	
Klein, C telegraph and postage	50	
J W Phillips, keeping Robt Cook	32 50	
J Deffenbach, 5 coons	3 00	
Dr Jolley, attending Mrs Evans	7 50	
M C Woodward, 10 king a tertramps	10 00	
M C Woodward, serving subpoena in the Samuels and Hunlock case	4 83	
M C Woodward, expense to Danville	2 00	
R Fairman, fertilizer	17 60	
John Wolf, fertilizer	16 00	
T W Gunton, plants	2 75	
Alexander Bros, tobacco for paupers	17 10	
		$ 1731 42

SALARIES.

Thomas McBride, steward	$ 600 00
J B McKelvy M D	50 00
H W McReynolds	50 00
R Fairman	6 25
Dr J Schuyler	81 25
C A Klein	81 25
L M Pettit	75 00
L B Rupert	81 25
Mrs Thos McBride, matron	25 00
	$ 1100 00

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Jackson Karns	$ 89 60
Jackson Karns, 600 lbs flour, 2.40	14 40
Al Cadow	150 70
Al Cadow, 1150 lbs flour 2.40	27 60
Margaret Dawson	69 60
" " 350 lbs flour, 2 40	8 40
Matthias Sholtz family	54 15
" " 375 lbs flour, 2.40	9 00
Lucy Wertman	53 95
" " 200 lbs flour, 2.40	4 80
Em Hertz	19 05
" " 25 lbs flour, 2.40	60
R S Young	78 00
Fred Weimer	52 00
Hester Bomboy	148 00
Wm Barkel (epileptic fits)	163 00
Caroline Smith	58 50
Minerva May	30 50
William Ingold	57 26
Aaron Sholtz and family	73 33
Mrs Charles Hamilton	91 50
Mrs Wm Evans	84 41
Levi Creasy and family	86 94
Wm Shoemaker	18 36
Mrs Sem Burnsides	16 22
Ann Muffley	2 50
Samuel Saltsey	6 00
J Boyer in 1884	3 00
Mrs. Thomas Chrisman	23 50
Michael O'Neal	4 00
Sarah Jones	11 75
Mrs. Jerry Gross	19 99
George Samuel	44 44
Vilarius Cox	16 30
Mrs. Hiram Long	4 44
Mrs Maria Zimmerman	9 01
Mary Egan	15 00
Mary Ann Paul, coal	5 82
Jacob Swisher	13 56
Daniel Ingold	8 50
Jacob Williams	11 00
George Vannatta	7 34
Hannah Tycko	3 50
	$ 1699 85
	$ 4767 66

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the township, comprising "the Bloom Poor District," met at the Poor House on Monday, January 9, 1888, examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from January 10, 1887, to January 9, 1888, and the vouchers for the same, and find them correct, and set forth above.

JOSEPH GARRISON,
WM. BOGERT,
J. B. DAVIS,
WM. MASTERS, } Auditors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to Bloom Poor District, January 9, 1888.

Bal Scott duplicate, 1885	$ 385 62
" Bloom duplicate, 1887	1445 75
" Scott duplicate, 1887	529 04
" Greenwood duplicate, 1887	307 34
" Sugarloaf duplicate, 1887	237 40
	$ 2905 15
Less estimated exoneration and commission	500 00
	$ 2405 15
Farm and buildings	$13500 00
Long property	300 00
3 head horses	300 00
8 head cattle	195 25
12 shoats	48 50
2 sows	25 50
193 chickens @ 30c	57 90
Farm implements	60 00
Furniture in poor house	250 00
Furniture in steward's house	200 00
180 bushels wheat @ 85c	153 00
225 bushels oats @ 39c	87 75
750 bushels corn cars @ 25c	187 50
80 bushels potatoes @ 75c	60 00
300 heads cabbage @ 5	15 00
7 bushels turnips @ 30c	2 10
2 bushels onions @ $1 00	2 00
15 tons hay @ $12 00	180 00
1000 sheaves corn fodder @ 5c	50 00
3 tons of coal @ $3 50	10 50
150 lb buckwheat flour	3 00
1 stock hog	10 00
8 pigs	8 00
9 barrels vinegar @ $4 00	12 00
2 bushels beans @ $2 00	4 00
1 barrel sauerkraut	5 00
12 bundles rye straw @ 20c	2 40
125 lb packed butter @ 20c	25 00
25 cans tomatoes @ 10c a can	2 50
15 acres grain in ground	15 00
1200 pickles @ 05c	6 00
4 bushels beets @ 50c	2 00
	$19016 40

PRODUCTS RAISED ON FARM.

232 bushels wheat	$ 212 50
1058 bushels corn ears	264 50
225 bushels oats	81 60
180 bushels potatoes	97 50
2 bushels beans	6 00
5 bushels beets	2 50
12 bushels rye	7 80
10 bushels turnips	3 00
8 bushels onions	8 00
2100 lb pork and lard	217 00
500 lb butter	112 00
450 lb beef	31 50
23 ons hay	276 00
1350 sheaves corn fodder	57 50
675 heads cabbage	33 75
22 bundles rye straw	4 40
400 doz eggs	80 00
250 pickles	6 25
24 shoats	63 00
70 chickens	20 00
1 barrel sauerkraut	5 00
2 calves raised	24 00
18 bushels peaches @ $1 00	12 00
10 bushels tomatoes at 50c	5 00
	$ 1637 80
No. paupers remaining in poor house, Jan 10, 1887	11
Admitted during the year	8
	19
Discharged during the year	8
Sent to Penna training school	1
Put out in private family	1
	10
Remaining Jan 9, 1888	9

J. SCHUYLER,
C. A. KLEIN,
L. M. PETTIT, } Directors.

Jan 16, 1888.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, February 6, 1888,

at 2 p. m., all that certain lot, or piece of land situate in Fishing creek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by land of Elizabeth Kline, on the east by public road leading from Stillwater to Benton, on the south by land of Elizabeth Hess and on the west by Big Fishingcreek, containing one acre and seventy-two perches neat measure, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mathias Kline.

ZARR, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

the following described real estate to-wit:

Tract No. 1, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Locust township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post, a corner of land of the said John Brobee, running thence by the same north, eighty-three and one-fourth degrees east, two hundred and eleven and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence south, 1 n and three-eighth degrees east, forty-three and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south, sixty-four and three-fourths degrees west, one hundred and eighty-four perches to a stone; thence south, eighty-four and one-half degrees west, forty-two perches to a stone; thence north, six degrees west, ninety-six and seven-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing nin

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test,short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

	SOUTH. Arrive.	SOUTH. Arrive.	NORTH. Leave.	NORTH. Leave.
STATIONS.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg,...	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street.....	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale,.....	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill,.....	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet.....	1 28	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville.....	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks,.....	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs.....	12 50	7 06	10 06	7 27
Stillwater.....	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton,.....	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 43
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	8:04 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a. m.	6:39 p m

SALES.

FEB 11.—The widow and heirs of Frederick Derr, late of Madison township, deceased, will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAN. 21.—Enos Jacoby, Trustee of John Jacoby, deceased, will sell valuable real estate, on the premises, in Bloomsburg, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable residence on Fifth street, will be sold cheap. Apply at once at this office.

FOR SALE.—A good pair of Fairbanks platform scales, weigh up to 600 lbs., also a wind mill, a fine cow, half Alderney, will be sold cheap. Inquire of Samuel Bogart, Rohrsburg. 4t.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Good Boarding.

Those attending court will do well to consult the undersigned if they wish good boarding at a low price. WM. BEERS.
Cor. Main and West streets, Bloomsburg

Personal.

Miss Bessie Monroe, of Rupert, is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Will Shipe, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Mrs. W. Bird of Shamokin, are visiting Mr and Mrs. Freas Brown at the Exchange Hotel.

Lent will begin on February 15.

Sleighing parties are now in order.

Easter Sunday will this year fall on the first of April.

There was quite a large number of people in town attending court on Monday.

Now the small boy puts in all his spare time catching on sleds and taking short rides.

Twenty-three counties in Pennsylvania held their annual Teachers' Institute last week.

And now they call Mr. H. G. Eshleman "papa." A daughter was born Thursday morning of last week.

15,000 ft. dry pitch pine flooring dressed, 1 in., for sale.
4w WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.

Many people in attending church last Sunday took the middle of the slushy streets in preference to the icy sidewalks.

C. R. Paxton has resigned as President of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and Col. S. Knorr has been elected in his stead.

Gorton's Minstrels at the Bloomsburg Opera House on Friday evening, January 27. You will miss a great treat if you don't hear them.

On and after Saturday, Jan. 21, for the next thirty days a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all kinds of goods for cash at H. W. SLOAN'S.

The marriage of Miss Sallie Holloway of Danville, to Mr. Morris Rhodes of Richmond, Va., took place at Danville on Tuesday evening. It was a brilliant affair.

Mr. Matthias Girton, of Hemlock township, died Wednesday morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. F. L. Faust, at Barton's mill.

Fodder cutters and crushers, also a full line of bob sleds.
WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN,
dec9tf Orangeville, Pa.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, intends to engage in the practice of law in New York city He has rented an office in the Equitable building, and will remove his family to that city.

R. B. Grimes, at Millville, has a fine assortment of harness, which he will sell at moderate prices. He has also just received a stock of blankets and robes, which will be offered at astonishingly low prices.

The second Gospel Mass Meeting, held in the Opera House Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. Large congregations also assembled every evening last week at the churches that held Evangelistic services.

A local teachers' institute will be held in the Orangeville Academy on Saturday, January 21st. On Friday evening a lecture will be delivered, in the Academy by Hon. H. B. Paine, of Wilkesbarre, admission free.

Wm Werkheiser appeared on our streets Friday of last week, with a neat new sled, with which to deliver freight. The sled was made by J. B. Brobst. It is neat in appearance, and will add to the reputation the maker has already acquired.

The indications now are that a silk mill will be built here beyond a doubt. It will employ 125 hands to start with.

On and after Saturday, Jan. 21, for the next thirty days a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all kinds of goods for cash at H. W. SLOAN'S.

There will be an annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in the Presbyterian Church January 24, at half-past 2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

A report of the proceedings at the Farmers Institute held at Millville last week will be found on our fourth page. The sessions were interesting and we therefore will print it in full The remainder of the report will appear next week.

The oldest Protestant church edifice in America will be described in the February AMERICAN MAGAZINE, as well as what may have been the earliest steam railway; while Henry W. Austin will dip still further into our antiquities by a poem on "Mastadon Saurus."

Mr. J. H. Maize has moved his law office in room No. 3, of the COLUMBIAN building, second floor, where he will be pleased to receive his clients. Mr. Maize will devote his entire time to his profession, so that the interests of his clients may be carefully guarded.

A fire occurred at the Millville planing mill Friday evening of last week, while the Farmers' Institute was in session. The alarm caused quite a commotion in the crowded building, but when it was learned that the fire was extinguished, quiet was again restored.

The Hemlock Sunday School Convention will be held in the New Columbia Church on Saturday, January 28. The afternoon session will begin at 1:30 o'clock, evening session at 7 o'clock. There will be interesting and instructive discussions upon Sunday School matters.

The Bennet and Molton Opera Company will be at the Bloomsburg Opera House. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 30th and 31st and February 1st. They will sing Mascot, Olivette and Chimes of Normandy. The price of admission will be 15, 25 and 35c. Don't forget the dates.

Mrs. Shultz, wife of Mr. Dimmock Shultz, died at her husband's home on Main street Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock of consumption. Mrs. Shultz was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Belles, of Benton, and her remains were taken to that place yesterday for interment.—*Shickshinny Echo*, Dec. 15.

Gorton's Minstrels are so well known in this place that there is little doubt that they will have a large audience. The fine music made by the band will be long remembered as of the finest we have ever had here. They also give an excellent performance. They will be here Friday evening, January 27.

Miss Hester Lott died at her father's in Easton on Wednesday of last week, and her remains were brought here on Friday. The funeral took place at the residence of C. P. Sloan on Saturday, and the interment took place at Orangeville. Deceased was a daughter of Dr. G. W. Lott, and a sister of Mrs. C. P. Sloan.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. has the contract for carrying the mails between Bloomsburg and Benton. They will commence Saturday January 28th. As two trains run daily between these points, the B. & S. should favor the people with two mails. This would be of valuable assistance to our neighboring towns.

At a meeting of the Bloom School Board last Saturday night, C. S. Furman, who had been elected Treasurer by the new Board, resigned, and William Kramer was elected. The teachers appeared and presented their reports, and received their pay for the month. A number of orders were drawn for the payment of bills.

Don't miss Gorton's Minstrels Friday, January 27th. Go and hear the fine music, clog dancing by first class artists, Lambson, the popular banjoist, John Stiles, the inimitable, Baxter, the great western cornetist, and all the other attractions at the Opera House. There will be a grand uniformed street parade in the afternoon.

The stockholders of the B. & S. Railroad held their annual election of directors last week and the following were chosen: President, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Directors, J. K. Grotz, I. W. McKelvy, W. R. Tubbs, W. M. Monroe, W. M. Stewart, J. H. Kershaw, Hon. H. M. Hoyt, H. J Conner. H. J. Conner was elected Secretary and L. E. Waller, treasurer.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 17, 1888:

Mr. Martin Abernathy, Mrs. Claire Ablot, Chas. Brown, Mr. Wm. D. Cusgrove, Harry Fox, Miss Hannah J. Girton, Eugene Heath, W. J. Keller, Jacob Ohl, Miss Effie Potter, Mr. Depue Pursel, Mr. Wm. Reden.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The *Owego Daily Record* of January 13th says: Last evening opened the engagement of the Bennett-Moulton Opera Co. at Wilson Opera House. The initial performance was the "Mascot" and it is generally conceded that this popular opera never has been so well produced in Owego before. The company is well balanced, handsomely costumed, strong in chorus, and the various parts were unusually intelligently interpreted. The company excels in its acting as well as in its singing

Bloomsburg Opera House, January 30, 31, February 1. Admission 15, 25, 35c.

Williard Spenser's popular comic opera, "The Little Tycoon," was presented at the Danville Opera House Tuesday evening by the company under the management of the author and was greeted by a large audience. It is a very good production, although not the best that has been made of the opera; it is perhaps the best that has yet been on the road. Mr. Spenser carries a large troupe, comprising in all 52 persons, including a good-sized and excellent orchestra. The costumes used in the performance are specially fine. Quite a large number of people from Bloomsburg went down to see it, many driving down, while a number went down in the cars and remained over night.

The very latest thing out in the way of stationery is an envelope of leather, which can be locked and sent through the mails without being tampered with by postoffice clerks. It will doubtless come into general use as a safe covering for lovers' epistles. The locked envelope is thus described: It is of leather—alligator skin or morocco. Upon the back of the envelope there is a tiny staple of gold or silver, over which fits snugly a link of similar material attached to the flap, and this is secured by a dainty little pad-lock with a Yale lock. Upon the face is an open pocket for the insertion of a card bearing the address and the necessary postage stamp. Two tiny keys accompany each envelope.

The Pottsville *Chronicle* issued for New Year, 1888, a Carrier's Greeting, very handsomely bound in an embossed cover. It is one of the finest things of the kind that we have ever seen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Columbia and Southern Luzerne County Agricultural Society, held Tuesday evening, the following dates were chosen for their fifth annual Fair, viz: October 3, 4, 5, 6, 1888.

The Farmers' Institute at Millville last week was the means of bringing a number of people into the town who had never before visited there. Millville is certainly a very pretty town, and because of the good country surrounding is a centre of large trade. The leading stores are Masters & Co., and Eves & Bro. both of whom do a large business. Mr. R. B. Grimes has a nice store room for his harness, robes and blankets. Mr. D. F. Herring is also in the same business. John Eves with his reliable farm wagons is kept busy filling orders. V. P. Eves & McHenry have a large furniture store, and adjoining, Eyer Allen has recently opened up a boot and shoe store. The Millville planing mill is kept busy, and the creamery reports a growth with each succeeding month. The citizens all encourage home enterprise, as most of them use the creamery butter and pronounce it superior to any ladel made butter. The W. & W. railroad has a branch running from Eyersgrove, terminating at Millville. Some trade is carried from the surrounding country to Watsontown, since the introduction of the railroad. A number of new houses have been built in Millville during the past year—indicating a continued growth of the town.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 12th, the marriage ceremony which made Mr Elwood Crossley of Cheney, Kansas, and Miss Hester Pursel of Buckhorn, husband and wife, was performed at the residence of Mr. I. G. Pursel, Buckhorn, by Rev. M. O. T. Sahm of Espy.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends, who had come together to wish them much joy in their new relation, It was eleven o'clock when the happy couple made their appearance in the parlor and were united in wedlock by a beautiful and impressive ceremony. The marriage was followed by a bountiful collation, and happiness reigned supreme. In the afternoon the newly married couple took a sleigh ride to Picture Rocks, Lycoming Co., Pa., where they will spend a part of their honeymoon. Among the many and costly presents were the following:

Mr. & Mrs. Sylvester Pursel, silver knives forks and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Patterson, silver fruit knives; Miss Georgie Pursel, silver tea spoons; Mr. Frank Pursel, silver table spoons; Mr. Frank Crossley, silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. T. Chapin, silver butter knife; Mr. Art Crossley, silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartman, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. W. Crossley, glass pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. D. Pursel, glass set; Mrs. C. Shaffer and the Misses Moore. table scarf and lambrequin; Miss Anna Sloan, comforter; Mr. Wm. L Crossley, two tidies; Mr. and Mrs F. Dentler table cloth; Miss Anna C. Pursel, housewife; Mr. and Mrs. C. Pursel, tablecloth; Miss Mattie Kahler, photograph in plush frame; Mr. B. F. Kahler, photograph in plush frame; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bomboy, pair of towels; Mrs. A. C. Dildine, stand spread; Mrs. W. S. Pursel, pair towels; Mrs. S. E. Pursel, pair towels; Miss Tilly Gulliver, pair towels; Mr. Wm. Ohl, pair of knives; Mrs. Samuel Pursel-set knives and forks; Susan Pursel, towel; Maud Pursel, match safe; Mrs. H. Robins, pair towels; Mr. and Mrs. C. Dietterick, pair of towels; Mr. and Mrs. B. Moore, photograph album; Mr. Frank Hartman, tablecloth; Mrs. Wm. Ohl, pair towels; Mr. and Mrs. C. Girton, silver desert spoons.

J. L. Girton's Hotel.

The interior of what was formerly Mr. Jas. Cadman's furniture warerooms, has been very much changed under the direction of Mr. J. L. Girton in fitting it for a hotel. The large wareroom on first floor has been separated in two rooms. The first is finished in birch—and will be used as the office. The next is a handsome, large dining room. The walls and ceilings of these rooms were neatly papered and painted by Messrs. Bodine and Barnhard. The front of the second floor is an elegant parlor, and the remaining rooms are for boarders. The third floor is divided into fourteen large sleeping rooms. Many of the rooms are large enough to accomodate several beds upon an emergency. Mr. Girton can fell proud of his new hotel, and by keeping a first-class house should soon be liberally patronized.

Get all their Money Back.

In 1873, several of our leading citizens were induced to insure in the New York Life Insurance Company. They took plain life policies, at the lowest rate of premium —for the protection of their families, in case of death; but by the famous tontine principles in use with that company, provided for settlement with themselves, if living, at the expiration of fifteen years. Now, the time being up, they are offered a choice of settlement, paid up insurance, &c. cash, to continue at less than half rates, In every case, the cash offered exceeds the whole amount paid by each. Thus, after fifteen years insurance, they get all their money back, and a profit besides.

Messrs Little & Co,, of Pottsville, represent this old substantial Life Company.

East Benton.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Orangeville, spent several days in the neighborhood, visiting friends.

Last Sunday it rained nearly all day, and now sleighing is better than ever.

Alvin Drescher expects to move on Rev. King's farm, not far from New Columbus.

The great amount of freight, carried up and down the creek by the B. & S. R. R., surprises the people. Had the road been built 20 years sooner our farmers would have saved hundreds of dollars in railroad ties, which were destroyed in clearing up their farms.

Daniel Ashelman, of this place, is erecting a wind mill, on top of his barn, from which he expects sufficient power to run a pair of choppers, threshing machine, or other machinery that he may wish to attach to it. It will be a novel affair in our locality, as none of the kind has ever been erected hereabouts. We hope its introduction will prove a successful enterprise.

Of late many public sales of personal property have taken place. We have never known of so many sales at this season of the year.

A doubtful business: Popping the question, and receiving negative answers. Leap year, you know.

Working people are often too ill to labor, but they havn't time to take medicine and lay off. Simmons Liver Regulator can be taken without causing any loss of time, and the system will be built up and invigorated by it. It has no equal as a preparatory medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

A thousand probabilities do not make one truth. It is not a question of probability it is the truth, that Warner's Log Cabin Plaster is the best plaster in the market.

Robbins's Winter Circus at American Institute, New York.

Frank A. Robbins, who appeared in this town last season with his herd of trained elephants and other wild animals, and who had the best circus exhibited here for years, has opened up the winter season at American Institute, New York. The New York *Evening Sun* has this to say of his enterprise: "Mr. Robbins's show well deserves substantial encouragement. It is excellently put together; its surroundings are in all ways favorable; in the matter of expense the projector has been generous, and the adoption of a moderate scale of prices gives the venture a peculiar claim to popular patronage.

The American Institute Building at Third avenue and Sixty-third street has been transformed into a circus headquarters fully equal in space and general arrangement to the demands made upon it by the Robbins outfit. The centre of the long floor is occupied by an elevated stage, and at each end is a circus ring. In the place of the familiar ellipse is a boarded walk, by means of which access to the boxes and the tiers of seats is made easy. The boxes skirt the ellipse all the way round. They are cosey and new, and so are all the seats, which rise back of them eight or ten tiers high. The entire structure has been decked in flags, streamers, coats of arms, &c. Quarters for the animals and dressing rooms for the performers are at both sides of the building, while the menagerie is situated back of the seats, from which a stout wooden partition divides them.

It is greatly to Mr. Robbins's credit that his show has no dull moments. Everything has been rehearsed well, even to the work of the dozen trained elephants.

The menagerie is of good size and remarkably sweet smelling. Electric lights in plenty and a powerful heating apparatus do their share of making the building comfortable. The attaches, too, seem more alert and more courteous than the usual run of circus supernumeraries. In short, all the signs favorable to success are noted in this show, and Mr. Robbins's encouragement ought to be substantial."

Mr. Robbins expects to visit us with his circus and menagerie next season.

High Scientific Authority.—The *Journal de Medicine de Paris* reports the meeting of a Society composing some of the most distinguished physicians in Paris. M. Duardier-Beaumets called attention to the great use of Pond's Extract. After describing experiments, he spoke highly of its value in treating pain, and especially piles. He used it externally and internally.

Lightstreet.

Some of the elite of town and Mt. Pleasant took advantage of the sleighing and visited Peter Evans', Ex-Treasurer of Columbia county.

Will Terwilliger is now drawing the wax end for Mathias Kline, the genial saddler of Orangeville.

Jacob Fleckenstine, of York State, and Joseph Fleckenstine, of Clearfield, paid A. B. White's a visit during the past week.

The contemplated improvement at the B. & S. depot looks as though there will be a telegraph operator wanted in the future.

William Heffler, of Danville, and his brother, of Iowa, visited at their neice's, Mrs. L. M. Pettit's, last week.

Poor Director Pettit had his patience tried last week by looking after one of the paupers who becomes somewhat deranged. He was finally caught at Unityville and taken to the asylum at Danville.

James Shew and William Robbins took a flying visit to Scranton one day last week. Report a good time.

Protracted meeting still in progress.

J. S. Bachman, one of Pennsylvania's best shoemakers, is now employed by a firm at Shamokin.

The last quarterly meeting for this year, for Espy and Lightstreet charge, M. E. Circuit, was held at Afton on Saturday and Sunday last.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. nc nov256m

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: I suffered for many years from kidney and gravel trouble. Besides, I had other complaints common to my sex. I began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more. Thanks to Dr. Kennedy and his Favorite Remedy. Price $1.

The American Farmer Free to All Our Subscribers.

All of our subscribers who will pay their subscription accounts to this paper in full to date, and one year in advance, will be presented with one year's subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER, a sixteen-page agricultural magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmer. The subscription price is $1.00 per year. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest. A large number of our subscribers have taken advantage of this offer, and all are well pleased. tf

A New Departure.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS TO FLORIDA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to afford the opportunity of a pleasant trip to Florida to every one who has the leisure to go, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two personally conducted pleasure tours to that sunny land. The dates of the tours are fixed for January 26th and February 9th. The tourists will be carried through to Jacksonville via Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, by a special train of day coaches and and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, running on a fast schedule. The tourist agent of the company, assisted by a chaperon, who will have a special care to the ladies unescorted, will direct the party. Round-trip tickets, including sleeping car accomodations and meals *en route* in both directions, good for the return trip for fifteen days, will be sold at a rate of about $42 50 from Philadelphia and $45 00 from New York. The party in each case will be limited to 150 persons. Names may be entered on the lists at any time in advance.

Detailed information as to the tours will be published within a few days.

License Court.

Monday was the day fixed by the rules of court for hearing license cases.

Judge Hand of Scranton came down on the noon train, and Judge Murphy drove up from Centralia, reaching here at eleven o'clock. Judge McHenry came down on the B. & S. road expecting to reach here in time for court, but an accident to the engine delayed the train and it was four o'clock when he came into the court. At two o'clock the voice of court crier Coffman announced that the court was in session. As soon as the judges took their seats R. S. Howell Esq. presented a remonstrance against granting any licenses, because the publication of the list of applicants in the newspapers was not in accordance with the law, in that it did not describe each house particularly; and because the rule of court fixing the third Monday of January as the time for hearing licenses was null and void, being contrary to the acts of assembly concerning licenses. Judge Hand over-ruled the motion, on the ground that it was not filed seven days before-hand as required by the rules of court, that it was not filed in any particular case; that the publication was all that the law required, and that the court had full power to make a rule of court fixing a time for hearing license or to fix a time without making any rule.

The first case taken up was that of Geo. W. Kisse, applicant for a hotel license in Berwick. To this, a remonstrance had been filed, setting forth that the license was not necessary, and that the applicant was a man of intemperate habits. Three witnesses were called by the remonstrants and six by the applicant. Charles Haas one of the bondsmen in this case asked to be permitted to withdraw his name from the bond. The court granted a rule to show cause why he should not be permitted to do this.

E. H. Little and Geo. E. Elwell represented the remonstrants, and Col. Freeze and C. B. Jackson, the applicant.

The case of M. A. Markle of the same place was next heard, C. C. Evans representing the applicant. To this a remonstrance was also filed. Five witnesses were heard against, and six for the license. An objection was made that the place for which license was asked was not described with the particularity required by the law, being described as situated "on the southerly side of Front street," but Judge Hand held that this was sufficient in a borough.

When the case was finished in was six o'clock. Both cases were held under advisement.

Judge Hand stated his views as follows:

I regret that I cannot stay till these cases are disposed of, but I am holding court myself this week, continued all cases to to-morrow morning. I have expressed to the associate judges my views of the law covering these cases, and I will state now publicly my view of the law in regard to the granting of licenses. Some remark was made that the good people of this county were discouraged last year by reason of the action of the associate judges, some remonstrants thinking that they were not treated with proper consideration. I think that if members of the bar could sit at least one day upon the bench, determining questions between applicants and remonstrants, they would find that such a remark was hardly called for, that it is a difficult matter to dispose of these questions.

A judge cannot allow his own private opinion in regard to temperance to affect him in one way or the other in deciding these matters; the law lays down a clear rule for him to follow, as clear as is laid down to guide him in the disposition of other cases depending upon oral testimony and upon petitions and remonstrances.

When an old house seeks relicense, the presumption of law is in favor of the old house, and they who remonstrate against the granting of its application most clearly establish that the old house ought not to be relicensed; they may do this by testimony or by the number and character of the petitioners against the granting of the license. The court is obliged to take into account the age of the house (the length of time for which it has been licensed); and must weigh the testimony and come to the best conclusion it can, bearing in mind that the presumption in favor of the house must be rebutted by sufficient testimony before the application for license will be refused.

The presumption is against a new house and the applicant must clearly prove that the house is necessary and the applicant a fit person having proper accommodations for the entertainment of the traveling public; testimony must be confined to these three points, and may be limited by the remonstrance itself to one or to two of these three. Though there be a number of remonstrances against an old house, the presumption in its favor from the length of time it has been licensed may sometimes, taken together with the testimony in favor of the house, outweigh the remonstrance, —turn the scale; and persons sometimes think that the remonstrance is treated with contempt, when, if, they would take into account the weight of the testimony, they would not come to any such conclusion. In the case of a new application, it is very much easier to find that the remonstrance is sufficient and to refuse the license. In our district, we have some places where from time immemorial no license has been granted, because the number and character of the remonstrants against it have been such as to satisfy the court that the application for license should be refused. It might be different in the case of an old house, where the application is sustained by a large number of the inhabitants of the district, and persons testify that it is necessary for the village or township, that its business requires the house to be licensed.

I have expressed my views briefly to the associates here in regard to this case and will have to leave the disposition of it with them.

The only legal question that can arise is in regard to the distinction suggested by counsel for remonstrants for a hotel and an application for a license; my view is that there is no difference. People who petition for a hotel understand that they petition for a place to accommodate strangers and travelers with lodging and food and (if they require it) with intoxicating drinks; if witnesses testify that a *hotel* is necessary; they testify that a *licensed hotel* is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers with food and lodging and (if they require it) with a proper amount of intoxicating drinks. Consequently, we make no distinction as claimed by the counsel; I don't in my court; and have not heard of it elsewhere.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Court convened on Tuesday morning, Judges Murphy and McHenry on the bench. The entire day was occupied in hearing the contested cases of B. F. Sponenberg and August Thiele of Berwick. The former was a new applicant for restaurant license, and the latter an old licensee, but asking for a new place. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when the case of Jacob Blosser of Espy was called. A large number of people from Espy including many ladies were present to hear this case, which was not concluded until Wednesday noon. Messrs. Wintersteen and Barkley represented the applicant. Testimony was then heard in all other new cases where there were no contests. At three o'clock in the afternoon court adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when the court announced its decisions.

All the applications were granted but M. A. Markle and B. F. Sponenberg of Berwick. Jacob Blosser's case was continued until the first Monday in February.

MARRIED.

HALTERMAN—BLOOMER.—On January 7, 1888, by Guy Jacoby, Esq., Thomas Halterman, of Montour township, Col. Co., Pa., to Emma Bloomer, of Danville, Pa.

CREASY—MILLER.—On Saturday, January 14, 1888, at the Reformed parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. J. Paxton Creasy, of Forks, to Miss Stella Miller, of Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pa.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16, 1888.

We think we have a trading mission.

It's like a railway train with motive power and many cars, and many sub-divisions to the cars; and many things to make it comfortable, quick, safe. It runs upon a solid roadbed with a track firm and true. One rail of the track is the *best merchandise;* the other, the *best methods.* On this track we have brought unexampled service to the retail buyer. We propose to make the track longer, to run the train further.

Therefore we can ill afford to do anything but the best merchandising, which means that the best opportunities of the retail-trading-world must be found here.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

The Scottish Chiefs of cotton-cloth making give us high art in Ginghams. The highest art is in the plaids and stripes. A Scotch designer revels in a plaid. Some new trophies, twenty styles, drop on the counters to-day.

'Twould be easy to write of them, but we only hint. 50 cents.

The list stands:

High novelties in Zephyr Ginghams, 50 cents.

High novelties in plain woven Ginghams, 50 cents.

Andersons' Ginghams, 40 cents.

The aggregate assortment counts styles by hundreds.

COLORED HENRIETTAS.

Henrietta Cloth in colors. That means a wool filling-thread woven on a silk warp. The silkworm and the sheep differ in questions of color.

A skillful dyer not a thousand miles away has yoked them fast together. We show 32 colors; price $1.25 a yard; 39 inches wide.

There is science and art in these stuffs. The proportion of the fibres is right. They don't slip on the warp. You can make button-holes that button and seams that hold. And colors! your eye rests only on wool, but the sheen is like silk. Intuitive refinement alone can catch the fine touch of color shown by these shades.

DRESSES AND WRAPS.

Newmarkets:

In Plaids and Checks, with capes, reduced to $3.
In Beaver, with capes, reduced to $6.
In English Plaids, reduced from $17 to $10.
In large and small Plaids, Checks and Stripes, $21, reduced to $15. $20, reduced to $14. $15, reduced to $11.

Raglans:

In Checks and Plaids, reduced to $6.
In Black Cloth, reduced to $8.

Wrappers for $9:

Striped Velvet, short train Wrappers, finished with silk and ribbons, lined to the Waist. Value $18.

Wrappers for $4:

Striped Jersey Flannel in all the desirable shades. Usually sold at $6.50.

Jerseys:

$5, reduced to $2.50.
$3, reduced to $1.75.
$2, reduced to $1.00.
$1, reduced to 50c.

For Children's Wear.

Children's Coats, Gretchens, Ulsters, Raglans, and Surtouts for half, and a few of the finest of the fall styles for two-thirds.

Coats for $4.50:

Coats of fine Beavers—browns gobelins, tans, and blues—finely braided. Reduced from $8.

Raglans for $5:

Children's Raglans of fine Beaver, trimmed with silk braid. Reduced from $10.

Coats for $4:

Double braided Beaver, trimmed with wool plushes. Reduced from $8.

Coats for $8 to $20:

Finest novelties, with capes, with hoods, with gathered skirts, with box-plaiting, with braid, with fur or astrakhan trimming. Have been $18 to $30.

Newmarkets for $5 to $16:

In stripes, plaids, and plain colors, latest styles, several odd designs. Have been $8 to $25.

Two-piece Dresses:

A few in stock for a year; balance new, fresh goods. A few of the price cuts:
from $38.00 to $10
from $18.00 to $7
from $17.50 to $6
from $11.00 to $5
from $10.00 to $5

One-piece Dresses for $2.50:

All-wool plaids and mixtures. Have been $5.

Fine Plush Dresses:

were $50 now $37.50
were $40 now $22.50
were $35, now $20.00

Odd Dresses:

at $16 from $25
at $4 from $10
at $3 from $8.50

These items only hint at the bargains in these departments.

UPHOLSTERY.

Curtains and Covers.

A gathering of rich goods and fresh. Prices purely arbitrary. A sort of bargain-making impulse took us, and down they went.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Applique and Geneva

WANAMAKER'S.

Point:

reduced from $22.50 to $18.00
reduced from $14.00 to $10.00
reduced from $13.00 to $11.00
reduced from $13.50 to $9.00
reduced from $12.00 to $9.00
reduced from $1 .00 to $7.50
reduced from $9.00 to $6.50
reduced from $7.50 to $5.50
reduced from $4.75 to $4.00

Brussels Point:

reduced from $60.00 to $42.50
reduced from $50.00 to $40.00
reduced from $45.00 to $35.00
reduced from $42.50 to $30.00
reduced from $40.00 to $30.00

Swiss Tambour:

reduced from $27.50 to $20.00
reduced from $25.00 to $14.00
reduced from $22.00 to $13.50
reduced from $18.00 to $12.50
reduced from $17.00 to $12.00
reduced from $16.00 to $9.00
reduced from $15.00 to $7.50
reduced from $12.00 to $8.00
reduced from $7.50 to $4.00
reduced from $5.00 to $3.50

Irish Point:

(etamine centres)
reduced from $50.00 to $35.00
reduced from $40.00 to $25.00
reduced from $27.50 to $18.00
reduced from $22.50 to $15.00
reduced from $20.00 to $12.00
reduced from $16.00 to $10.00
reduced from $12.00 to $7.50

Sash Curtains to match in Brussels Lace, Brussels Point, Irish Point, Antiques, and Tambour.

Heavy Curtains.

Noil:

$8.00 down to $6.50
7.50 down to 5.50
6.75 down to 5.00
3.50 down to 2.50

Chenille:

$22.50 down to $20.00
20.00 down to 17.00
18.00 down to 13.50
12.00 down to 9.00
15.00 down to 11.00
10.00 down to 8.50
4.50 down to 5.00

Turcoman:

$40.00 down to $35.00
25.00 down to 18.00
20.00 down to 12.00
16.00 down to 14.00

Silk Turcoman:

$50.00 down to $45.00
40.00 down to 35.00

Nottingham Lace Curtains at quarter to half off last month's prices.

Covers and Scarfs.

Things that will bear looking at. No riff-raff to bustle off under cover of clipped prices.

Scotch Tapestry Covers:

4-4, $1.50 from $2.25
6-4, 3.00 from 4.50
8-4, 4.00 from 6.00
8-10, 5.50 from 7.50
8-12, 7.00 from 8.50

Raw Silk Tinsel Tapestry Covers:

6-4, $1.25 from $2.00
7-4, 1.75 from 2.25
8-4, 2.00 from 2.75
8-10, 3.75 from 4.25
8-12, 4.00 from 5.25

Embossed and Stamped Felt Covers at exactly half:

4-4, 50c from $1.00
4-4, 75c from 1.25
6-4, 75c from 1.50
6-4, $1.75 from 3.50

Jute Velour Covers:

4-4, $1.75 from $2.00
6-4, 5.00 from 7.00
8-4, 8.00 from 10.00

Embroidered Plush Covers:

4-4, $12.00 from $16.00
6-4, 20.00 from 25.00
6 4, 27.50 from 35.00

French Tapestry Covers:

6-4, $2.25 from $3.50
8-4, 5.00 from 6.00
8-10, 6.00 from 7.50

Jute Covers:

6-4, $1.00 from $1.25
8-4, 2.00 from 2.25
8-10, 2.50 from 2.75
8-12, 3.00 from 3.25

Silk Plush Table Scarfs:

$6.50 from $8.50
9.00 from 12.00
12.00 from 15.00

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

You can buy Muslins, Tickings, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., very cheap at Clark & Son's.

Seventeen years experience in the Barber business. Am prepared to please the most fastidious. Clean towels, and twelve shaves for $1 at Louis Viereck's. Jan6-6w.

Do not forget that H. W. Sloan gives a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods for cash.

The Remnants of Ladies' Dress Goods at I. W. Hartman & Sons are attracting buyers.

CLEAR TITLE.—C. J. Ash has three deeds recorded for property in Fishingcreek township, which are free from judgments and mortgages and liens of any kind. 1t*

I. W. Hartman & Sons offer *big bargains* in short length Embroideries.

We have a few Coats yet to close—cheap. Plush Coats, $32.50, reduced to $21.50; Wraps, $29 50, to $22 00, &c. Other garments equally low. Clark & Son. Call and see.

Particular attention given to Ladies' and Childrens

A Curious Discovery.

A SENSATION CREATED BY A JAPANESE PEASANT WOMAN.

A young Japanese peasant woman has created a genuine sensation in the medical circles of the east with a new theory and cure of rheumatism.

Her theory is that it is caused by a small insect under the skin, that gnaws and bites the muscles and thus causes the twinges of pain and the untold misery of that ailment.

A grizzled and skeptical sea captain placed himself under the care and, after foot baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his knees small white insects by the dozen!

The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscope. They decided that by its organism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin.

The Captain insists, however, that the Japanese woman has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds, in his sight, and killed them, and that he grows better after each treatment!

This theory, absurd as it seems, is really not much more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It used to be thought a trouble of the joints, and was treated as such until it was demonstrated that the treatment brought no lasting results.

Then, as the muscles were effected, it was set down as a muscular disease; but the same unsatisfactory results followed. Now it is universally acknowledged to be a "fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system."

To cure it the uric acid must be driven out of the blood, which is done by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition with Warner's safe cure, and "putting out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These remedies, taken in alternation, as they should be, drive out the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation. James Wight, of 37 E. 19th St., New York, was for many years a victim of rheumatism, and tried various remedies and cures without avail. Sept. 8, 1887, he writes in praise of the remedies named, and says: "I am now free from the arrow stings of the dreaded inflamatory rheumatism. I have and always will recommend Warner's rheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the disease."

The Japanese peasant woman's theory will not be likely to stand the test of time and scientific investigation, but the thousands of cures made by the remedies mentioned above prove their rmerit beyond all question.

Wrecked on a Bridge.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT HAVER HILL, MASS.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 10—The Portland express met with a serious accident at Bradford this afternoon, while crossing the Haverhill bridge over the Merrimac river. The train consisted of a locomotive and eight cars and was in charge of Conductor Weymouth. It had passed on to the bridge from the Bradford side in safety when suddenly the forward trucks of the smoker broke, and it was hurled upon its side, and two coaches were thrown off the track and completely wrecked, being piled up against the Bradford car house. The train was on time and running at ordinary speed. Physicians were summoned and the wounded and dying were rapidly cared for. The work of clearing the wreck was immediately pushed forward with energy, and at 3.30 no less than six bodies had been taken from the wreck. Several of them were disfigured beyond recognition. The list of killed foots up nine, being as follows:

Clarence Hazlewood, residence unknown.

John O'Brien, of Bradford.

G. N. Cole, wife and child, of Lawrence, Mass.

William Taylor, section hand.

A. L. Walker, of Harrison, Me.

Charles Thurlow, of Newton Junction N. H.

Josephus Shaw, of Boston.

Thirteen persons were severely, but none are thought to be fatally injured, except Dennis Shannon, of Bradford, and an unknown woman. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the switch-rod breaking after the engine and the three forward cars had passed over the switch.

Wives and Daughters.

The attractions of literature and art have rarely been more happily combined than in the offer of the well-known Boston publishing house of Holman & Co., who, in return for the trifling sum of thirty-five cents, send their beautiful photo-etching of Munkacsy's world famous painting "Christ Before Pilate," and their elegant new illustrated monthly, *Wives and Daughters*, on a three month's trial subscription.

The picture is too well known to need description, its sale to John Wanamaker for $120,000 having been universally chronicled by the press, but a word of enthusiastic commendation of the new magazine may be allowed.

Wives and Daughters is an ideal production, of sparkling literary and artistic merit, filled with bright stories and charming poems from the pens of such authors as Miss Nora Perry, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Mrs. Grace W. Oliver, Mrs Lavina S. Goodwin, Charles Richards Dodge, Miss Minnie C. Ballard, Miss Helen F. O'Neil, and a host of popular writers. Its illustrations are under the charge of Mr. Fred Webster. The publication is a marvel of good reading in attractive form at a phenomenally low price, and will be found thoroughly worthy of its dedication to pure womanhood. The publishers may be addressed at 2336 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

A pithy definition of a lover is the following: "A lover is a man who endeavors to be more amiable than it is possible for a man to be, and this is the reason why almost all lovers appear ridiculous."

A patchwork quilt made by children in the United States, and an Indian spawl, the gift of Queen Victoria, were buried with Jenny Lind at her request.

The Congressional Library at Washington will cover 111,000 square feet, more than two and a half acres.

Skating is a great antiquity. It is first mentioned in a work entitled the "Edda," written 800 years ago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

AT

FREE CHURCH, MILLVILLE, PA

January 11, 12, 13, 1888.

One of the most successful farmers in this state once remarked that he made it a part of his business to attend all the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, all Farmers' Institutes and all other meetings within his reach where those subjects of interest to farmers were discussed, and, that much of his success in farming was owing to the fact that he applied the things learned at these gatherings in his own farming. The work of farmers would be relieved of its drudgery, their products increased in quantity and value and agriculture in all its branches would be very much improved if all the farmers of the State took a like interest in these meetings. The views of practical and intelligent farmers are here set forth, as well as the conclusions of those who have experimented in various branches of agriculture to determine the best method of farming; the best fertilizers; the best and most profitable breeds of cattle; in short, how to make farming most profitable

The Institute held at this place was notable both for the interest in the essays and discussions displayed by the people of this village and the farmers of the neighborhood, and, the practical and valuable papers and discussions offered. The Free Church was filled at every session.

The first session of this Institute commenced Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1.30 p. m. by electing C. L. Sands of Mordansville, president, J. B. Eves and W. B. Eves vice presidents, Harry W. Eves and Geo. W. Henrie secretaries, and Francis Heck reporter.

H. W. Eves was then introduced and spoke briefly of the changes and improvements which farmers have effected in this country during a century. Where was once a howling wilderness with the Indian its sole human inhabitant they have made to bloom as a garden. Farmers have done more in securing national freedom and establishing the best government in the world than any other class of persons.

E. H. Painter, Esq., of Turbutville, discussed the relation of the farmer to national greatness. He gave a glowing description of the vastness, the enterprise and wealth of our country, the abode of the most intelligent, prosperous, contented and progressive people of the globe. The farmers' annual wheat product and domestic animals in this country, are alone valued at $1,371,000,000. That this great prosperity may continue, good government must also continue. Capital and labor are at war; but farmers never enter into any of these controversies. No conspiracy against the existing forms of government was ever hatched among farmers.

Mr. H. W. Northrop, of Glenburn, Lackawanna Co., a very congenial gentleman, a ready and eloquent talker and a capital farmer was introduced and said that he had been brought up on a farm, had enjoyed its blessings and was proud to represent the farmers' interest at this meeting. Farming is no small or unbecoming occupation to be engaged in, the farmer feeds all, toils for all, sweats for all, and brings benefits to millions in carrying out the command of his Creator. He has taken upon himself the burden of nations; but none of the nations troubles is ever attributed to him. He works willingly and faithfully in the channel in which God has placed him. He never covers up his wealth to escape tax; but contributes faithfully towards the support of the government. No mean things are ever attributed to the farmer.

E. R. Ikeler thought the industry of farming, the noblest in the world. Education that used to fit a man for life will not do now. Children used to sing "Twinkle twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are" etc.; but now they sing "Twinkle twinkle little star. I know exactly what you are, etc. Whether farming is ennobling is a question. It has long been promised that science would lift the farmer out of his drudgery, but this promise has not been fulfilled. There are no strikes no rebellions or disturbances of any character among farmers, they peacefully and faithfully engage in their calling; but does it pay? Our great farming industry is in danger, England, Ireland, France and other countries had prosperous farming interests; but what has become of them? Farmers need relief, need protection, need to strike, corporations are increasing in strength and are grinding the farmer between the upper and lower mill stones. The farmer does not cover up his wealth to escape taxation thereon, but for every improvement he makes, his taxes are increased, while the bond holder does not report his bonds, thus escaping taxation thereon and throwing this burden on the farmer. The foregoing was classed on the programme as the opening exercises.

The first paper was read by W. B. German, on "Pure Bred Poultry." What breed of poultry is the best depends upon the purpose for which you want them. For a general purpose the Plymouth Rock are the best, they are good layers, good for the table, good to hatch and raise their brood, and mature young, but if you want eggs, the Brown Leghorn is the best breed, they lay more eggs than any other breed and lay in winter time. They begin to lay as young as four months and will lay from 200 to 225 eggs of a superior flavor in a year. They are, however, not a desirable breed for the table. It will pay to raise poultry if you have good stock and give it the proper care. It pays better than keeping cows. Chicken meat can be raised just as cheaply as pork. Best stock brings best prices.

John Hoffa, of Milton, a member of the State Board of Agriculture from Northumberland county, who makes a specialty of eggs, opened the discussion. He agreed with the essay in regard to the two breeds named, and named the Wyandotte as a desirable table fowl. Chickens pay large profits on the money invested in them. Two hundred dollars will start a chickery of 500 hens with suitable buildings for housing them. If that number of hens do not lay 4,000 doz. of eggs it will be a failure. To raise poultry is not alone profitable but furnishes great pleasure to the raiser. Don't depend on huckesters or any corner grocery for prices, sell direct to headquarters.

In answer to several questions he said that he fed his poultry, took care of 15 cows and fed his pigs till 9 a. m. and had from that time till 4 p. m. to superintend his farm. He would not advise any one to begin on a large scale, begin small and learn the business. He has lost almost all his stock several times by cholera and now expects to lose all by roup. H. H. Brown said that if Sulphate of Zinc dissolved in water were applied to the parts affected and a solution of chloride of potash be used to swab their throats roup could in almost every case be cured. In answer to further questions, Mr. Hoffa said, that chickens should have a large range, they will not do much harm if well fed. Chickens are egg laying machines and if the conditions for laying eggs are supplied they will lay right along. The farmer must protect himself, if he cannot raise wheat at 80c. per bushel he can raise eggs at 20c. per dozen and creamery butter at 25c. per pound. He has four specialties: 1. To raise as large crops of oats and corn as possible. 2. Butter. 3. Eggs. 4. Fruit.

Thos. L. Clapp, member of State Board of Agriculture from Montour Co. read a paper on "Stock Raising for Profit." The value of domestic animals in the U. S. is one and a half billion dollars. To be profitable, stock must be well cared for. They are useful on the farm in converting the hay, fodder and straw into valuable fertilizers as well as the grain into beef and mutton for the market. Unless the best stock is bred and these given best care the chances for profit are lost. Sell the inferior young. Raise only the most promising. Keep the best specimens for breeding purposes. Farmers make a mistake to use an old or unsound mare for breeding. If bred from young mares horses will live longer. Good care and plenty of right kind of food make good horses. Do not expose a colt to the heat of summer and cold of winter. The idea of making horses vigorous by exposure is preposterous. The most profitable horse for the farmer to keep is one of medium size—a horse adapted to all purposes. The best evidence of a mean man is the fact that he keeps mean horses. Mr. Northrop opened the discussion. If a farmer has anything to be ashamed of it is a poor horse. Some men talk nothing but horse; notice nothing else; can tell a good horse as soon as they see them. These men make money raising horses. The most desirable as well as most profitable horse for a farmer to have is a middle-sized one.

J. A. Gundy of Lewisburg, member of State Board from Union county thought that the hills in this neighborhood were suitable for sheep raising. Mr. Hoffa who raises his own horses doubted whether it paid the farmer to keep high priced horses to which a great part of the grain of the farm was fed and upon which much time was spent in currying. Farmers with such horses become jockeys. To which Mr. Northrop replied that to keep a good horse was no greater expense than to keep a poor one. Mr. J. C. Warner of this place thought that the most profitable kind of horse to raise depended entirely on the driver. If he is a careless driver allowing the reins to hang over the dash, a big horse would be most profitable, that is, he could sell him better. But if he drives with a stiff rein and knows how to make a horse appear well in harness a middle weight would be most profitable. Mr. T. L. Clapp said that a general purpose horse, such as are most profitable for farmers to raise should weigh about 1200 lbs. Poor horses are expensive to keep. He bought a horse for $50 and it was the most expensive horse he ever bought.

Mr. E. F. Gundy of Lewisburg, raises a good many sheep. With the same investment and care he claims that sheep will give greater returns than any other of the domestic animals. Besides wool, lambs and mutton, their manure as a fertilizer is worth 4 times as much as any other kind. He puts one load on as much space as 4 loads of other manure and gets equally good results. He has discovered that the old notion that ewes should not be fat is a mistake. He feeds oats, corn or bran twice a day during the entire winter and hasn't lost a single lamb in two years.

Prof. William Frear, professor of agricultural chemistry in the State College, spoke on fattening winter stock. There is a lot of fodder and coarse material on the farm which can not be sold to an advantage and which the farmer must find some way to work up. At the college from 60 to 100 head of cattle are bought in the fall and sold in February. With these they are enabled to work all fodder, hay, etc., into manure Not much money made from the cattle but they get a lot of valuable manure; besides changing their hay and grain into beef for market.

J. A. Gundy said that it was admitted by all that it didn't pay to raise wheat at 80c. per bushel; that the U. S. stands at the head in wheat producing, and France, in the north of which wheat is raised, in the middle the vine and in the south olives, stands second. How can France raise wheat in such quantities if it doesn't pay here?

Dr. Henry Leffman, Microscopist and Food Inspector of the Board, was introduced and spoke of the cause of a common cold. This has been among the mysteries. Diseases among live stock are essentially the same as those affecting persons. The Dr. thinks that we are just on the point of discovering the causes of many of the diseases. Our bodies resemble those of the lower animals so much so that we should live in the open air as the lower animals do, but the manners of civilization lead us to live in houses. This interferes with the condition for health—with a constant supply of fresh air to the lungs. Fresh air is not dangerous. Colds are not caused by drafts of air. More harm is done by keeping out of drafts than by getting in them. We should not be afraid of exposure in all kinds of weather. Colds are not caused by exposure but rather by not exposing ourselves. By shutting ourselves in a room for several hours, breathing in air over and over, the functions of the body become depressed, which is the condition for taking cold. It is not the fresh air coming in that causes it but the bad air within. We should sleep in a room thoroughly ventilated. Don't go to extremes by becoming heated and sitting in a cold draft. We should be in the open air as much as possible. Learn from the lower animals which make few mistakes in diet and habit. Domesticated animals are more subject to disease than animals in wild state, they recover from wounds and disease easier than the domesticated ones.

The evening exercises consisted of some choice music furnished by a choir of young ladies and gentlemen, of Millville, accompanied by an organ, several violins and a violincello. An illustrated lecture on "The Causes of Disease," by Dr. Henry Leffman, Phila. For many years it has been believed that contagious disease was caused by very minute animal and plant growths which had been detected in the tissues and fluids of bodies having these diseases, but it has just recently been proved that these small growths called microbes, are the cause of diseases. They have been artificially cultivated in a prepared fluid and animals inoculated with this fluid became sick of the same disease which afflicted the persons from whose tissues or blood they were originally secured. They interfere with the functions of the body either by clogging its vessels or by poisoning the system. The cause of other diseases, not considered contagious, has been connected with the presence of microbes. Some of these growths are so small that they can only be seen with the aid of a very powerful microscope.

The first session of Thursday was given to reading papers of butter-making, and discussions on the same.

John H ffa, of Milton, a member of the Board of Agriculture, read a paper on the "Value and Advantage of the Creamery to the Farmer." He made butter the old way until he and his wife were worn out, but for the last 18 months he has sold his cream to a creamery and has abolished the old way of making butter from his premises forever. Butter making is very hard work for the farmer's wife. The creamery relieves her of it. The creamery pays you just as much for your butter in the cream as the huckster or corner grocery and it pays you the cash. You can keep more cows without increasing materially your work except the milking. The creamery makes better butter than is made by the old way. There is some good home made butter, but it is the exception. The material from which home made butter is produced may be just as good as that used by the creamery, but the farmer's wife as a rule has neither the facilities or knowledge to obtain the best results. Creamery butter commands better prices. While best ladle worked was quoted at 23c, creamery was 32 to 35c. The creamery will make more butter from the same amount of cream than can be made by the old way; because of its machinery with which all the butter can be got out of the cream. In one month the creamery made 35 lbs more butter than he could have made at home, by actual test. As a usual thing the creamery credits him with from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. more butter per month than he could make by the old way. In 15 minutes all the work except milking can be done for 18 cows. It took his wife half a day of every day in the week except Sunday to make the butter for that many cows. A complete outfit for 15 cows will cost about $40. He also exhibited specimens of creamery and home made butter. Tubs in which cream was churned were exhibited to show that equal amounts of cream will not churn equal amounts of butter. The amount of butter obtained from a given amount of cream depends on the kind of cows and the care and feed given them. He preferred Jersey cows. The creamery pays for the actual amount of butter bought.

A. P. Young, of Millville, read a paper on "Dairying in Columbia Co., will it pay?" Since grain has become so cheap that it cannot be any longer profitably raised in this section, the farmer should turn to something which from its very nature will in a measure shut off competition of the Western farmer. Cows in this country will give as much milk and butter in this county as anywhere and furnish a ready fertilizer by which the farmer can enrich his fields. To make dairying profitable the farmer must select stock adapted to that purpose. Cows must be well fed at proper times and at intervals must be treated with kindness, given good comfortable quarters and be pleasantly surrounded. Cows should have all the feed they will eat and of the right kind to produce milk.

Norton Decher, of East Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., was on the program for a paper on "How shall we Increase the Profit of our Dairy Products?" He was not present, but sent his regrets and a short paper in which he answered the question by saying that the butter maker and the consumer must be brought into closer relationship, the grade of cows must be improved. It cost no more to keep good cows than poor ones. Cows must be given the best kind of care and attention, the best methods of raising cream must be ascertained and practiced, and we must learn how to make such a superior article of gilt edge butter from the products so treated that it will be so acknowledged in market as to bring a uniformly high price regardless of market quotations. The discussion which followed these papers were both lively and instructive. Prof. Frear: The creamery makes better butter than the farmer's wife because it makes butter-making a specialty and in dealing with large quantities better average results can be obtained than with small quantities. All the fertilizing constituents of milk are found in the skim milk. Special pains should be taken to get the best stock.

H. W. Northrop said that since he owns a creamer, he gets more cream, more butter, and makes more money than ever before; that the butter made at a creamery is the best in the world. If farmers would throw away their churns and the old milk crocks and pans it would be to their profit; that there is more money in dairying than in anything else for the farmer and it furnishes a ready means of bringing up his farm; that the farmer's wife should be relieved of the arduous work of butter making.

E. R. Ikeler: The greatest enemy to profitable dairying is oleomargerine. He has eaten of it at hotels and likes it about as well as butter. What is the odds, if it is made of cleanly and palatable materials. If it is healthful and lawful the creamery must compete with it.

J. A. Gundy: It is unfair to compare poor home-made butter with best creamery butter. Home made butter could be made better by adding certain drugs.

E. F. Gundy: The Patrons of Husbandry were instrumental in passing a law regulating the sale of oleomargerine in this State An effeort to repeal this law is made and all farmers ought to protest against this. He told of a manufacturer of oleomargerine who bought the decayed carcasses of drowned sheep. What was wanted with these dead bodies was easily inferred.

Chandlee Eves: The materials from which oleomargerine are made are pure fat and the refuse of coal oil refineries. The gentleman just preceding either deliberately tells what is not true or is ignorant of who was instrumental in securing the passage of this law. The credit of this belongs to the Hon. Eastburn Reeder, member of the State Board of Bucks county, and not to the Patrons of Husbandry.

This remark stirred the blood of the Patrons of Husbandry of whom there were a large number present.

E. F. Gundy: What the P. of H. did towards securing the passage of this law is not known to the outside world. They work in secret. That he neither lies in the matter nor is ignorant in it.

H. H. Brown: The P. of H. circulated petitions all over the State in their lodges and outside of them.

A. P. Young told of a friend of his in Iowa, who sold hogs that had died of cholera as well as some that were sick of the cholera to a manufacturer of oleo oil from which oleomargerine is partly made. That for the dead bodies he got $8 a piece and 8c per lb. for the sick ones.

J. A. Gundy: These are criminals and ought to be prosecuted.

Prof. Frear: Oleomargerine is as healthful as some butter. Butterine is a more desirable product and is made from oleomargerine and butter churned in milk. It looks like butter and is difficult even chemically to distinguish it from butter.

At this stage the meeting adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

The debate in regard to the part taken by the Grangers in securing the passage of the oleomargrine law was kept up during the recess, and the excitement for the time was intense.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of bee culture and fruit culture. H. H. Brown of Lightstreet, read a paper entitled "Notes on Bees." He first gave an account of bee culture among the ancients, and their introduction in this country. Before the introduction of the movable hive little was known of the inside workings of the hive. The bees that were first introduced in this country (1670) were the common black bee. The Italian or yellow bees were introduced into this country by the Agricultural Department in 1860. Then followed directions for the care of bees during each month of the year. During January and February little can be done with bees besides keeping the entrance to the hive from being closed up by dead bees, ice and snow. During the warm days of March those colonies which have died or became very weak should be removed from the stand or closed up to prevent the other bees from robbing. If they have been wintered in the cellar they should during warm days be carried to the summer stand and returned at night. During April bees carry in considerable pollen and raise many young bees, and consequently consume large quantities of honey and many colonies will starve for stores, before the beekeeper is aware of it. When found short of honey feed them each night a few spoonfuls of syrup made of 2 parts granulated sugar and one part water heated to the boiling point, continue feeding till honey enough to supply their wants can be gathered. Large numbers of young bees are reared this month to replace the old ones that are now rapidly dimishing. May is the most favorable time to transfer from box hives to movable frame hives. If the colony is strong and honey comes in rapidly, put on sections for surplus, or the bees will store honey in the brood chamber and deprive the queen of space to lay. June is the busy month for the beekeeper. Every hive should be supplied with ample room to store surplus honey. When one set of surplus boxes is full replace it with another, if a colony casts a swarm and you do not want it to swarm any more, on the eighth day after the first swarm issued open the parent hive and remove all the queen cells but one. Hive your swarms as soon as they have clustered and when all the bees are in, place the hive on the stand where it is to remain, protect it from the heat of the sun for a few days by covering with boards. During July the flow of honey except where there is basswood, is small, and care must be taken that the bees do not begin robbing. During August buckwheat secretes its honey, and the finished sections of white clover and basswood honey should be removed, see that they have room enough to store the buckwheat honey, for it will take but a few days to fill the surplus chambers. During Sept. bees gather considerable honey from late buckwheat asters, smartweed and golden rod. After the flow of honey ceases, remove the surplus and feed all colonies short of stores, sugar syrup. Oct., prepare your bees for winter quarters by uniting weak colonies and cutting a hole through the combs for a winter passage, contract the entrance to keep mice out, see that all colonies have a queen. If any colony has more honey than needs take out several combs. Give these combs to those colonies short of stores, pack them well in chaff or put in a good cellar. Nov. should find the beekeeper with his bees all in winter quarters. In December the bee begins his winter repose.

Wm. G. Follmer, of Milton, spoke on "Care of the Honey Bee during Winter and Spring." He uses the chaff hive, when the honey season is over he removes all the combs but 5, contracts the hive by moving up division board and fills in with chaff and bores a hole through each comb. He examines the hive every month and if short of stores removes the empty cones and puts in the full cones taken out in the fall, if the colony becomes weak the hive is contracted by removing combs and moving up division boards. The hive is contracted so that the colony can better warm their quarters. He has never lost a colony that he stored in a chaff hive.

Wm. McEwen of Millville, read a paper on "The best way of wintering Bees." They should be kept in a dry dark place, with a temperature ranging from 35° to 42°. Their entrances should be closed by screens, they should not be disturbed by daylight but visited by candle light. On warm days carry to their summer stand, but return at night. There is no risk in wintering strong stock. It is a waste of time to nurse weak colonies. If their supply of honey is short place pieces of candy near the entrance, candy is better than sugar syrup.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Brown said that he never had any success with chaff hives. Ants were a pest. The chaff hive is too expensive, costing from $3 to $4 while the common hive costs about $1.25 To winter 62 colonies the material used costs $25. Tried wintering in cellar one winter, and out of 23 saved one. Bees should be jammed as little as possible. Wm. Follmer tried the common hive and lost 14 out of 16 in one winter. Ants are no greater pest in the chaff hive than in common hive, he sprinkles wet salt where they cluster.

H. H. Brown in answer to questions: It does not pay to feed bees sugar for surplus honey Dr. Everhart fed 100 pounds and got 15 pounds of sugar syrup. Bees do not make honey they simply gather it and store it without changing it. Two deaths have been traced to eating honey where the bees had gathered poisonous juices. The mandibles of the bee is so constructed that it cannot puncture the skin of the grape or cherry, but if pierced it will carry off the juices to store in its hive.

J. R. Townsend read a paper on "Grapes and how to raise them." The juice of the grape stimulates the stomach and revives the spirits. He has grown the following varities with great success: Concord, the most vigorous of all, Worden, Early Brighton, Roger's, Agawn, or No. 15, Lindley, Herbert and Martha. Do not pay fancy prices for new varieties until they have been recognized as desirable.

How to plant—Cut back the vines to be planted to two eyes; cut off ½ of the roots; dig hole 10 inches deep and amply wide for the roots; set a stake in the hole, put the vine in position; use no manure or fertilizer; cover the roots for several inches with fine ground and tread it; then add more ground treading until it has become compact. Grape vines will grow in a very small peece and under adverse circumstances. When the vine has started to grow rub off all the buds but the strongest.

How to prune.—All fruit grows on last year's growth. Cut off last year's growth to 2 or 3 buds. In summer pruning cut off all useless growth you please; cut off all shoots and remove all imperfect clusters In answer to questions the essayist said that pruning should be done when the vine is dormant, in fall or winter. He preferred February. The vine should not be more than 3 ft. from the ground. The Delaware is very shy and tender but yields most delicious fruit. Best grapes are grown on rocky soil. They rarely need fertilizer; grow too rapidly if supplied with it. The rot or mildew is hard to cure. He succeeded last year in curing it by sprinkling with a solution of copperas and lime water.

Wm. Voris, of Pottsgrove, read the last paper of the session on "Fruit Culture a Specialty." The failure to raise fruit successfully is due to neglect. In this State we should raise all the apples used here instead of importing from other places. There is no better soil for raising fruit than that formed by the disintegration of rocks on our hills. There is no place in which fruit raising can be made more profitable. If the farmer does not have fruit from the time of strawberries to the time of the quince he does not take advantage of the privileges offered.

Peaches can be raised 3 years out of 5 by keeping the borers in subjection. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of apples is a limestone shale or soapstone. A sandy loam for pears, and quinces thrive in any soil. Cherries want elevation. If fruit raising is not made a special business much is wasted and the trees are neglected because they do not get the attention they require. If made a specialty a market will be sought after and each will be marketed in its season. Fruit marketed carefully in new packages sell better than when no attention is paid to their appearance. Fruit can be produced for less than the present prices with profit to the producer. Apples can be kept by packing in dry apple leaves or by making a sort of case of boards covering almost to the top with ground, being careful to ventilate them and keep dry. His trees are planted 25 feet apart and he finds that the finest fruit grows where the limbs mingle. A tree standing by itself in a field will not yield more than one-tenth as much as those planted close together. He told of another orchard where the trees were only 20 ft. apart and if possible yielded better than his.

After the trees are 10 years old the orchard should not be fa med. Lime is not good for the orchard.

Dr. Harvey of Chester county was unable to be present and deliver his lecture, the evening session was therefore given to the discussion of several interesting questions. Since this report is already long let me just state that the entertainment was very interesting as well as instructive. The subject discussed was "The Farmer's Standing in the Community."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

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TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

8.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.45 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6 05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, to Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), to Erie arriving at all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.33—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.32 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

4.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.52 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.02 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday)